

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The famine in China is due to excessive rains continuing for nearly a hundred days, and affecting a low-lying area that covers about 50,000 square miles. In this district with an estimated population of ten millions, the crops have failed partly or wholly, and there will not be another crop until May or June. It is estimated that of the ten million people affected by the famine four millions are starving.

The new Shah of Persia has had a clash with the Parliament—Persia's first Parliament—over the point of a recognition on his part that the country is now under constitutional government. The Shah hesitated over this, fearing that the next demand would be for a republic. Finally, when rioting had set in at Tahriz and Teheran, the Shah acceded to all demands of the Parliament.

Armed conflict has begun in Central America and the troops of Gen. Bonilla, President of Honduras, were defeated Tuesday by the forces under Gen. Zelaya, of Nicaragua.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY

Woman's suffrage almost carried in the Indiana Senate, a bill giving women the right to vote being defeated by the margin of only two.

The Senate has passed a service pension bill and the House of Representatives has agreed to it by a vote of 109 to 20. The bill provides for the payment of pensions to all survivors of the Civil war and the Mexican war, whether they are disabled or not, or whether they were wounded or not. This will add to the annual pension expenditures \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000, but this will gradually diminish and finally cease altogether.

After an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Burton to cut out the provision for two monster battleships, the House Friday passed the Naval Appropriation Bill carrying something like \$90,000,000.

The Treasury surplus for the first seven months and a half of the present fiscal year amounts to \$37,000,000 and is steadily increasing.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Petitions asking a local option election in Daviess county and the city of Owensboro have been filed with the County Judge. Owensboro has more than forty saloons.

The total appropriation for the State of Kentucky in the Rivers and Harbors Bill has been increased \$242,000 by the Senate for the improvement of the Big Sandy river.

The Republican State Convention for the purpose of nominating a State ticket will be held in Louisville Wednesday, June 26. Mass county conventions for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State convention will be held Saturday, June 22, and the basis of representation in the State convention will be one delegate for each 100 or fractions over 50 votes cast for Roosevelt electors at the 1907 election.

Leading negroes came before the Republican State Committee at the meeting in Louisville and demanded that Judge A. R. Burnham and Judge Edward O'Hear be not considered in the race for the Republican nomination for Governor because of their position in the separate coach and Berea College cases. They maintain that the negroes would bolt either man.

To Stop the Thieving.

A gang of boys or men has been stealing keys, picking pockets, breaking into rooms and offices of the town and college for some time. Last Sunday night two boys were seen going through the trunks and property of students in the tubernacle. Then arrests began. On Wednesday, February 20th, four young fellows were to be examined before the Grand Jury at Richmond. Information as to the result has not yet been received.

STOUT NOT TO TRY POWERS

Decides He Can Not Preside at Trial of Goebel's Slayer.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 15.—In the Scott circuit court at Morgantown Circuit Judge R. L. Stout decided that he could not conscientiously try the case of Caleb Powers, charged with the assassination of Governor William Goebel in 1900, because he had been connected with the trial of James Howard on the same charge and had since then consulted with Attorney Franklin for the prosecution as to many points of the case.

Special Judge Robbins will now probably call the trial term for some time in the summer. The defense wished Stout to try Powers, while the prosecution objected.

IS HONESTY THE BEST POLICY?

Does it pay to be honest? Doesn't it sometimes pay better to be dishonest? Yes, often, so long as you can make people think you are honest, or can keep from getting caught.

It doesn't pay to be a little thief! Most everybody will be against you and there will be some people bigger and smarter than you, and you will be caught and punished. A person who steals a little is a little fool. He'll not get the chance to steal a great deal. He'll be "doing time" in jail for stealing a little. If you want to make dishonesty pay, wait until you can steal a million dollars, and wait till you are smart enough to steal it according to law, the way the millionaires sometimes do. Think what you could do with a million dollars, stolen according to law! You could put many things into your stomach you can't afford now, (tho your stomach wouldn't be any better for that!) you could put finer clothes over your body than you can now, (tho your body might not be any more comfortable for that!) you could have a finer house to worry about (tho that might not make you any happier!) you would have more power, (and probably use it to harm people with—if you loved other people you wouldn't steal from them, would you!) and all the time you would have a thief for a companion by day and a bad-fellow at night,—a robber, a hypocrite, a rascal, an enemy to your family, your country, your God—and to yourself. Don't be a little thief—he is always a little fool! If you want to try being dishonest, wait till you can be a big thief—and then you will find that you are a big fool. If you wouldn't enjoy living with a blackguard and a fool until your body dies and then after that as long as your spirit lives, then dishonesty won't pay for you. You would best use all your strength to become honest, and all the honesty you can get will pay.

"On to Richmond!"

Richmond, Ky., Feb. 16.
Editor of The Citizen:—The question concerning the liquor traffic is one of importance at this place now. The citizens in favor of "Local Option" realize that they will have to make a strong fight, because they have to compete with the influence of twelve saloons.

But the harder the fight, the greater will be their victory on the 12th day of March next.

The churches of this place are doing much to aid the cause of "Local Option." The citizens are organizing themselves in one body, realizing the truth of the motto: "United we stand, but divided we fall."

With the zeal and interest they are putting into their work, their victory is sure.

The State Normal School at this place stands ready to give any aid it can to help support the cause of the right.

The faculty and students signed a petition pledging their aid, and asking in return that the voters of Richmond cast out this awful pest, saloons.

The writer notes with pleasure the excellent work that is being done by the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School. The people of East Kentucky should feel proud that they have succeeded in securing such a school and should be especially proud of the splendid faculty that conducts it. Success to The Citizen and its readers.
LETCHER GARRARD.

A Letter from C. B. Moore.

Stites, Idaho, Jan. 12.
To the Young Men and Women Who Read The Citizen:—Listen to one who feels a deep interest in your welfare, and well remembers when he was young, and can appreciate the increasing dangers to which you are exposed as our country becomes more densely populated.

Love, honor and obey your parents. From them you received the first kind attentions of humanity. By them you have been fed, clothed and preserved, under God, from your helpless infancy to the present moment. During your more tender age, when you knew no care, felt no anxiety and realized no blessings; their anxiety, care and love impelled them to watch over you and provide for your numerous and accumulating wants. They first opened the quarry of ignorance in which your intellect lay concealed, and aided in bringing your mental powers from the darkness of nature, to the light of intelligence.

If your parents are Christians they have taught you the necessity of shunning all vice, and reposing your trust in the Redeemer. For all this your hearts should swell with gratitude; you owe them a debt you can best pay by loving, honoring and obeying them and departing from all evil and walking in the ways of wisdom, virtue and truth.

Improve your minds by acquiring a good store of useful knowledge. If the tree put forth no blossoms in the spring, we gather no fruit in autumn. If the springtime of your life passes without improvement; if the vain amusements and trifling amusements of this deceitful and deceiving world engross your minds to the exclusion of

salutary improvement, the darkness of ignorance will remain stamped upon your mental powers, and will most likely push you into the murky waters of shame and disgrace.

At the week day and Sabbath school improve your time, love your teacher and fellow schoolmates, endeavor to be first in your class, live in harmony and peace with every one, shun all vice, resist every temptation to do wrong, and bear strongly in mind that you will soon take our places—become fathers, mothers, teachers, ministers, statesmen, governors, presidents—and that the responsibility of preserving our country and nation will soon devolve on you.

Remember, you must soon leave your home to go out into the wide world to meet its temptations and contend with its storms. The privileges and joys you are now partaking will soon pass away, and when you have gone forth into the wide world, and feel the want of a father's care, and of a mother's love, then will all the scenes you have passed thru return freshly to your mind and the remembrance of every unkind word or look or thought will give you pain.

Try then to be an affectionate, and obedient child. Cultivate those virtues which will prepare you for usefulness and happiness in your maturer years. Let these reflections raise you above trifles that only amuse without benefiting you; learn to be men and women while you are boys and girls. Above all, study the Bible—seek religion and remember your Creator in the days of your youth, that your years may be long, prosperous, useful and happy.

Your friend,
C. B. MOORE.

Berea's Friends in the East.

A notable gathering of the friends of Berea College was held in Boston last week, with speeches by President Eliot of Harvard, Bishop Lawrence, President Frost, Rev. Chas. F. Dole, Rev. John H. Denison, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The special subject was the burden which comes upon the College by the new law, and the sentiment back of it, which necessitates a separate provision for colored students. The necessity of educating colored people, and the great improvement shown by the colored people where they have had a fair chance, was fully shown. Where the colored people are numerous, and where white people are fanatically opposed, it is better to educate the colored by themselves. Berea must be sustained in bearing this extra burden. We shall finally see the Afro-American fully fitted for citizenship, and his white neighbor will have his eyes opened and rejoice in it. Already there is a better sentiment which is bringing in a New South.

For Rent.

A good house and 20 acres of corn land.
J. W. Herndon.

For Rent.

Two nice new cottages, with mountain spring water, on Prospect Street. Apply to G. D. Holliday at the Berea Bank and Trust Co.

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A Great Misfortune.

It would be a great pity for any one to miss the splendid offer we have to make to Citizen readers. After we have told you what it is—this new premium for new subscriptions and renewals—and then tell you our offer, you will hardly believe it all. If you think the price is so low, you will say it can't be that the book is so fine as you say it is. And yet we have the books here to prove it to any one who will come to The Citizen office, and if you live too far away we will mail it to you and if you don't find it as good as we say you can send it back and get your money all back. The book is entitled "Jesus of Nazareth" and is a

Life of Christ.

written by Dr. W. E. Barton, the famous minister of a large church near Chicago. He was once a Berea student and is now one of the trustees and friends of the College and the reason we can offer his book to you with The Citizen for about half the price of the book alone is that Dr. Barton has such a warm interest in the mountain people where the Citizen circulates.

This book is a large beautiful volume, bound in dark blue, heavy cloth binding, with gold lettering, printed on fine, heavy paper and filled with pictures. These pictures alone are worth the price of the book, \$2.50. There are one hundred new pictures made from photographs taken in the very land and places where Christ lived, and two hundred and fifty photographs of many of the most famous paintings in the world representing scenes in the life of Christ.

The book is written to make the life of Jesus seem real. Dr. Barton has been in the places where Jesus lived and studied many books besides the Bible to help him make the story of Jesus as plain and interesting as possible. Every minister, every teacher, every student, every one who can read or enjoy beautiful pictures ought to have this book in his home if possible. Now we are helping to make it possible. The price of the book is \$2.50, and it costs thirty cents extra to send it by mail. We will give the book with a year's subscription to The Citizen to a new subscriber, for \$1.50, or if it is to be sent by mail, \$1.75, post paid. Subscribers to The Citizen who renew their subscriptions within one month of the time they expire, or who pay for a year in advance at any time before their subscriptions are out may have this book and The Citizen one year for \$1.50, if book is called for at The Citizen office, or \$1.90 if it is sent by mail post paid. We have only a limited number of these splendid books. If you want one, send your order in quickly.

The Law About Cigarettes.

From Kentucky Statutes.

Art. 1277. Cigarettes. — Furnishing to a person under eighteen years of age. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or furnish to any person under the age of eighteen years any cigarette or cigarette material, or to give, sell or barter the same to any person whomsoever, with the knowledge that the same is to be given or sold or bartered to any such child, or to persuade, advise, counsel or compel any child under said age to smoke the same. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be fined not less than five and more than twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days or both so fined and imprisoned.

CLIMB UP

Don't Be Content to Remain at the Bottom



BUT GET ON THE LADDER AND BEGIN TO CLIMB.

REACHING THE TOP IS ONLY A QUESTION OF PERSEVERANCE, NOT OF YOUR ABILITY TO EARN, BUT TO SAVE A LITTLE EACH WEEK OR MONTH. IF YOU HAVE NO BANK ACCOUNT, MAKE YOUR

FIRST DEPOSIT WITH US TODAY. WE OFFER YOU ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND 4 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS AND TIME DEPOSITS, AND HELP YOU IN CLIMBING TO INDEPENDENCE AND WEALTH.

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS AFFAIRS. MAKE USE OF OUR SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES FOR STORAGE OF YOUR VALUABLE PAPERS. IF YOU WANT TO BORROW MONEY, CALL ON US.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00

J. J. Moore, President

W. H. Porter, Cashier

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

REAL ESTATE.

I am Real Estate Agent for property in Berea and farms in Madison and adjoining counties. I have for sale valuable town properties, either improved or unimproved, also business houses and vacant lots.

I have an excellent piece of property on Depot street, consisting of one good two-story dwelling house, one barn and one store house, used and unsurpassed for the produce business, worth \$2000. price \$1700.

My vacant lots range in price from \$100 to \$600.

An excellent farm of sixty acres of good corn and grass land, worth much more money, which I will sell for \$900.

I am also in position to sell to southwestern homeseekers, lands in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

Parties who have town property, farms, mountain coal or timbered lands, will receive best service and prices, if you place your lands for me to sell for you.

I respectfully solicit your patronage.
Call on or write

J. P. BICKNELL,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

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CAPITAL \$25,000.00

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J. L. GAY, Cashier.

OTHER DIRECTORS: Wright Kelly, J. W. Lambert, S. R. Baker, W. C. Parks, W. A. Hammond, R. W. Todd.

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THE HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES

By MEREDITH NICHOLSON
Author of "THE MAIN CHARGE," "ZELDA DAMEON," etc.

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CHAPTER I.—Continued.

I had no intention of allowing him to see that I was irritated. I drew out my cigarette case and passed it across the table.

"After you! They're made quite specially for me in Madrid."

"You forget that I never use tobacco in any form."

"You always did miss a good deal of the joy of living," I observed, throwing my smoking match into his waste-paper basket, to his obvious annoyance. "Well, I'm the boy of the day books; but I'm really sorry my father has a string tied to it. I'm about out of money. I suppose you wouldn't advance me a few thousands on my expectation?"

"Not a cent," he declared, with quite unnecessary vigor; and I laughed again, remembering that in my old appreciation of him generosity had not been represented in large figures. "It's not in keeping with your grandfather's wishes that I should do so. You must have spent a good bit of money in your tiger hunting exploits," he added.

"I have spent all I had," I replied. "Thank God, I'm not a claimant. I've seen the world and paid for it, and I ask nothing of you. You undoubtedly share my grandfather's idea of me, that I'm a wild man who can't sit still or lead an orderly, decent life; but I'm going to give you a terrible disappointment. What's the size of the estate?"

Pickering eyed me—uneasily, I thought—and began playing with a pencil. I never liked Pickering's hands; they were black and white and better kept than I like to see a man's hands.

"I fear it's going to be disappointing. In his trust-company boxes here I have been able to find only about ten thousand dollars' worth of securities. Possibly—quite possibly—we were all deceived in the amount of his fortune. Sister Theresa wheedled large sums out of him, and he spent, as you will see, a small fortune on the house at Annandale without finishing it. It wasn't a cheap proposition, and in its unfinished condition it is practically valueless. You must know that Mr. Glenarm gave away a great deal of money in his lifetime. Moreover, he established your father. You know what he left—it was not a small fortune as those things are reckoned."

I was restless under this recital. My father's estate had been of respectable size, and I had dissipated the whole of it. My conscience pricked me as I recalled an item of \$40,000 that I had spent—somewhere grandly—on an expedition that I led, with considerable satisfaction to myself, at least, through the Sudan. But Pickering's words amazed me.

"Let me understand you," I said, leaning toward him. "My grandfather was supposed to be rich, and yet you tell me you find little property. Sister Theresa got money from him to help build a school. How much was that?"

"Fifty thousand dollars. It was an open account. His books show the advances, but he took no notes."

"And that claim is worth—?"

"It is good as against her individually. But she contends—"

"Yes, go on!"

I had struck the right note. He was annoyed by my persistence and his apparent discomfort pleased me.

"She refuses to pay. She says Mr. Glenarm made her a gift of the money."

"That's possible, isn't it? He was forever making gifts to churches, schools, and theological seminaries; were a sort of weakness with him."

"Well, pass that. If you get this money the estate is worth \$60,000, plus the value of the land out there at Annandale, and Glenarm House is worth—"

"There you have me!"

It was the first lightness he had shown, and it put me on guard.

"I should like an idea of its value. Even an unfinished house is worth something."

"And out there is worth from \$100 to \$150 an acre. There's an even hundred acres. I'll be glad to have your appraisal of the house when you get there."

"Humph! You flatter my judgment, Pickering. The loose stuff there is worth how much?"

"It's all in the library. Your grandfather's weakness was architecture."

"So I remember!" I interposed, recalling my stormy interviews with John Marshall Glenarm over my choice of a profession.

"In his last years he turned more and more to his books. He placed out there what is, I suppose, the finest collection of books relating to architecture to be found in this country. That was his chief hobby, after church affairs, as you may remember, and he rode it hard. But he derived a great deal of satisfaction from his studies."

I laughed again; it was easier to laugh than to cry over the situation.

"I suppose he wanted me to sit down there, surrounded by works on architecture, with the idea that a study of

two subject would be my only resource. The science is infinitely Glenarmian! And an acre is a worthless house, a hundred acres of land \$10,000, and a doubtful claim against a Protestant nun who hoodwinked my grandfather into setting up a school for her. Bless you heart, man, so far as my inheritance is concerned it would have been money in my pocket to have stayed in Africa."

"That's about the size of it."

"But the personal property is all mine—anything that's loose on the place. Perhaps my grandfather planted old plate and government bonds just to pique the curiosity of his heirs, successors and assigns. It would be in keeping."

I had walked to the window and looked out across the city. As I turned suddenly I found Pickering's eye bent upon me with curious intentness. I had never liked his eyes; they were too steady. When a man always meets your gaze tranquilly and readily, it is just as well to be wary of him.

"Yes, no doubt you will find the place literally packed with treasure," he said, and laughed. "When you find anything you might scare me."

He smiled; the idea seemed to give him pleasure.

"Are you sure there's nothing else?" I asked. "No substitutes, no endites?"

"If you know of anything of the kind it's your duty to produce it. We have exhausted the possibilities. I'll admit that the provisions of the will are unusual; your grandfather was a peculiar man in many respects; but he was thoroughly sane and his faculties were all sound to the last."

"He treated me a lot better than I deserved," I said, with a laceration that I had not known often in my irresponsible life; but I could not afford to show feeling before Arthur Pickering.

I picked up the copy of the will and examined it. It was undoubtedly authentic; it bore the certificate of the

I was silent after this, looking out toward the sea that had called me since my earliest dreams of the world that lay beyond it.

"It's a poor stroke, Glenarm," remarked Pickering consolingly, and I wheeled upon him.

"I suppose you think it a poor stroke? I suppose you can't see anything in that old man's life beyond his money; but I don't care a curse what my inheritance is. I never obeyed any of my grandfather's wishes in his lifetime, but now that he's dead his last wish is mandatory. I'm going out there to spend a year if I die for it. Do you get my idea?"

"Humph! You always were a stormy petrel," he sneered. "I fancy it will be safer to keep our most agreeable acquaintance on a strictly business basis. If you accept the terms of the will—"

"Of course I accept them! Do you think I'm going to make a row, refuse to fulfill that old man's last wish? I gave him enough trouble in his life without disappointing him in his grave. I suppose you'd like to have me fight the will; but I'm going to disappoint you."

He said nothing, but played with his pencil. I had never disliked him so heartily; he was so smug and comfortable. His office breathed the very spirit of prosperity. I wished to finish my business and get away.

"I suppose the region out there has a high death rate. How's the malaria?"

"Not alarmingly prevalent, I understand. There's a summer resort over on one side of Lake Annandale. The place is really supposed to be wholesome. I don't believe your grandfather had homicide in mind in sending you there."

"No, he probably thought the rustication would make a man of me. Must I do my own victualing? I suppose I'll be allowed to eat."

"Bates can cook for you. He'll sup-



I found Pickering's eyes bent upon me with curious intentness.

clerk of Wabana county, Indiana. The witnesses were Thomas Bates and Arthur Pickering.

"Who is Bates?" I asked, pointing to the man's signature.

"One of your grandfather's discoveries. He's in charge of the house out there, and a trustworthy fellow. He's a fair cook, among other things. I don't know where Mr. Glenarm got Bates, but he had every confidence in him. The man was with him at the end."

A picture of my grandfather dying, alone with a servant, while I, his only kinsman, wandered in strange lands, was not one that I could contemplate with much satisfaction. My grandfather had been an odd little figure of a man, who always wore a long black coat, silk hat, and carried a curious silver-headed staff, and said puzzling things at which everybody was afraid either to laugh or to cry. The thought of him touched me now. I was glad to feel that his money had never been a lure to me; it did not matter whether his estate was great or small, I could, at least, ease my conscience by obeying the behest of the old man whose name I bore, and whose interest in the finer things of life and art had given him an undeniable distinction.

"I should like to know something of Mr. Glenarm's last days," I said abruptly.

"He wished to visit the village where he was born, and Bates, his companion and servant, went to Vermont with him. He died quite suddenly, and was buried beside his father in the old village cemetery. I saw him last early in the summer. I was away from home and did not know of his death until it was all over. Bates came to report it to me, and to sign the necessary papers in probating the will. It had to be done in the place of the decedent's residence, and we went together to Wabana, the seat of the county in which Annandale lies."

ply the necessities. I'll instruct him to obey your orders. I assume you'll not have many guests,—in fact,—he studied the back of his hand intently.

"While that isn't stipulated, I doubt whether it was your grandfather's idea that you should surround yourself—"

"With bolsterous companions!" I supplied the words in my cheerfulness.

"No; my conduct shall be exemplary, Mr. Pickering," I added, with a faint irony.

He picked up a single sheet of thin typewritten paper and passed it across the table. It was a formal acquiescence in the provisions of the will. Pickering had prepared it in advance of my coming, and this assumption that I would accept the terms irritated me. Assumptions as to what I should do under given conditions had always annoyed me, and accounted, in a large measure, for my proneness to surprise and disappoint people. Pickering summoned a clerk to witness my signature.

"How soon shall you take possession?" he asked. "I have to make a note of it."

"I shall start for Indiana tomorrow," I answered.

As I rose to go Pickering said: "It will be sufficient if you drop me a line, say once a month, to let me know you are there. The postoffice is Annandale."

"I suppose I might file a supply of postal cards in the village and arrange for the mailing of one every month."

"It might be done that way," he answered evenly.

"We may perhaps meet again, if I don't die of starvation or ennui. Good-by."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wasn't Sure.
Mamma—You should be polite, dear, and offer to share your candy with papa.

Little Margie—I would, mamma, if I was sure he'd be polite and refuse it.

RETOLD TALE OF PLOT

TO MASSACRE NEGRO SOLDIERS—
STARTLING TESTIMONY GIVEN.

RELATES CONVERSATION HEARD.

Says Raiders Dared Blacks to "Come Out," the Challenge Being Repeated Several Times.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Testimony alleging plans to massacre colored soldiers at Brownsville, Texas, by men from the town who fired over the barracks and challenged the soldiers to come out, was given by former soldiers at the investigation before the senate investigating committee on military affairs.

The most sensational story was told by Will Mapp, who was a member of Company C, 25th Infantry. He was on the stand when the hearing adjourned for the day.

Mapp was asked if he ever heard any discussion of the shooting which caused him to suspect any persons of complicity.

He replied that at breakfast on the morning following the shooting he had heard Wilbur Voshelle, the reservation corral boss, and a white man who had been in charge of the corral prior to the arrival of a battalion of the 25th Infantry say:

"Well, it is a good thing it happened as it did. I was out in town last night and the crowd came in front of me. The plan was to catch a lot of you fellows in Allison's saloon and massacre you."

Mapp said that the remark was not addressed to him, and that he did not question Voshelle.

Voshelle has been subpoenaed as a witness.

Was Awakened by the Firing.

Before giving this testimony Mapp said that on the night of the shooting he had been awakened by the firing and had gone to the window of his quarters and from there he saw several gun flashes and the shots seemed to be directed over the barracks. A man with a deep voice, he said, shouted:

"Come out of there you black—," applying an opprobrious epithet, and Mapp said the challenge was repeated several times.

The call to arms was then sounded and he hurried to get dressed and to fall in.

He said the shooting and the shouting were outside of the wall, at the end of Company H's barracks.

Mapp told of the confusion in quarters and said that he got his gun from the rack that was broken open and was one of the first to fall in.

SECRET INQUIRY BEING HELD

In Connection With Condition of the Cruiser Yorktown's Boilers.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 16.—It became known that a secret inquiry is being held at the Mare Island navy yard in connection with the condition of the boilers of the cruiser Yorktown. The Yorktown had been ordered to Magdalena Bay to protect American interests in Central America, but just before starting it was found that her boilers were leaking badly and examination showed that 11 rivets had been removed, apparently deliberately. Had the Yorktown been allowed to proceed, it is said, the Bennington horror would have been duplicated. The flagship Chicago was dispatched south in place of the Yorktown.

MRS. BRADLEY INDICTED.

Slayer of Former Senator Brown Held for First-Degree Murder.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mrs. Annie M. Bradley was indicted for murder in the first degree for the shooting of former Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, at the Raleigh hotel, in this city, on the 8th of last December, causing his death on December 13.

Mrs. Bradley probably will be arraigned under the indictment some time next week.

Her trial will not take place for perhaps two months. She is at present confined in the district jail.

Rope Broke.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 16.—There was a harrowing scene at the hanging at Farmville of Moses Hill, a negro, convicted of the murder of Postmaster John Grubb. Hill weighed 275 pounds. The rope broke; he walked calmly back to the scaffold, when it broke a second time, and he died in agony on the ground.

German Activity Excites France.

Paris, Feb. 16.—In the chamber of deputies M. Lefebvre complained that the people of the department of the Meuse, who would have to sustain the first shock in a war with Germany were greatly excited by the activity of the Germans on the frontier, between Longwy and Montmedy.

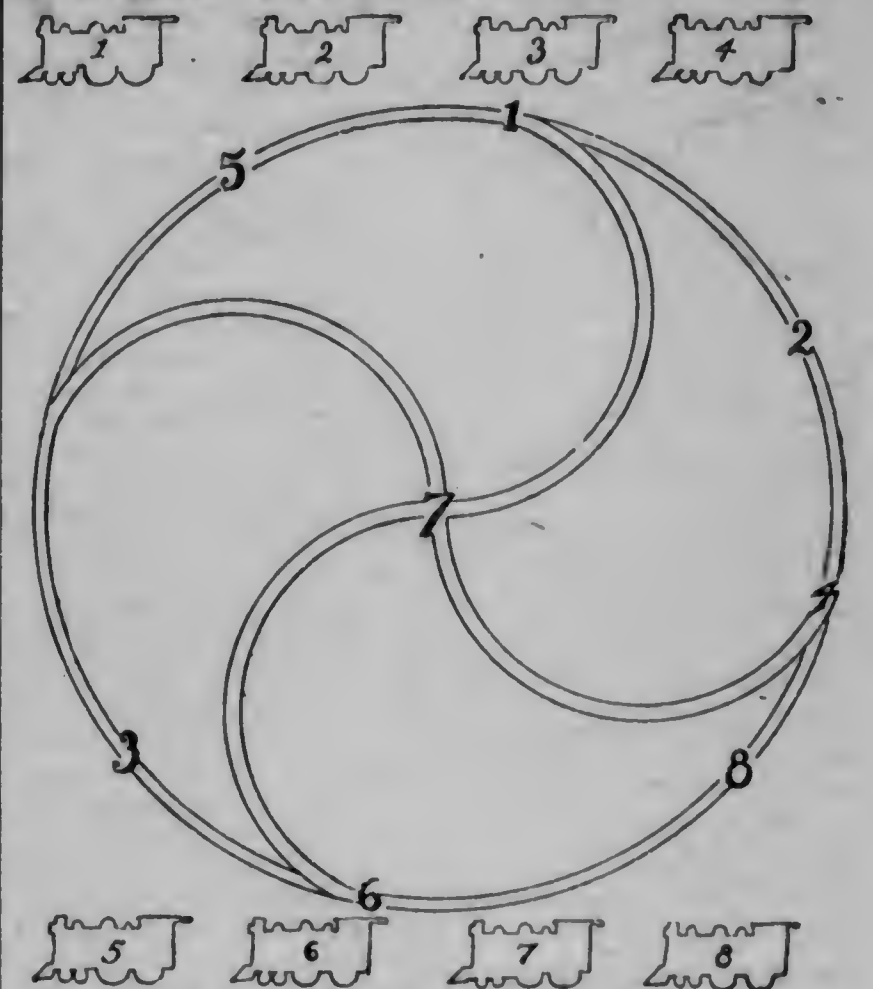
Old-Time Jockey Killed.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The first fatality of the racing season occurred at Emeryville, when Fred Ross, a crack jockey in the early '80s, was thrown from his horse, instructor, in a runaway and broke his neck. Ross was 60 years of age.

Denial Made in Tokyo.

Tokyo, Feb. 16.—It is denied here upon good authority that Japan has agreed to any solution of the San Francisco problem depending upon restriction of the admission of Japanese laborers to the United States.

A PUZZLE FROM THE ENGINE YARD



Most boys are interested in locomotives and railroading and will take delight in working out the following problem, and perhaps the girls would like to help. The accompanying diagram represents the engine yard of a railroad company. Cut out the eight locomotives and place them upon the numbers in the diagram corresponding to the numbers on the locomotives. These engines are only allowed to be stationary at the nine points indicated, one of which is at present vacant. It is required to move the engines from point to point one at a time in 17 moves, so that the number of the eight engines shall be in numerical order round the circle, with the central point left vacant. But one of the engines has had its fire drawn, and therefore cannot move. How is it to be done? And which engine remains stationary?

A PARLOR TRICK.

How You Can Make Smoke Appear to Go Through a Glass.

We take it for granted that you do not smoke yourself, but it is just possible that your elder brother or your uncle may do so. If there is in your family any person who smokes you can turn this habit to good account by asking the smoker to help you perform a pretty little trick which will afford not only amusement but some scientific instruction.

The smoker is to undertake to blow smoke into a goblet which you have covered tightly with a plate or saucer.

It seems quite impossible, doesn't it? You put the plate on the goblet and at the same instant the smoker, standing several feet away, sends a vigorous puff in the direction of the glass, and lo! the glass is filled with a cloud of white smoke—or what looks like smoke. But it isn't smoke at all; it is a cloud of fine particles of a substance known as sal ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia, or ammonia chloride, which you have probably taken, mixed with flour, as a remedy for coughs and colds.

Sal ammoniac is a compound of ammonia and muriatic or hydrochloric acid. Now, how did this white powder get into the covered glass? It was formed there, explains Good Literature, because before you put the plate on you put a few drops of muriatic acid in the glass and moistened the bottom with a little ammonia.

Now ammoniac is really a gas. The liquid ammonia or "spirits of hartshorn" with which you moisten the plate is a solution of ammoniac gas in water. Hydrochloric acid is also a gas, really, and the liquid acid which you put in the glass is a solution of it.

These two gases evaporate from their solutions, come together and combine to form the cloud of solid white particles of sal ammoniac which looks so much like smoke.

THE MAGIC GLASS.

How It May Be Lifted in the Outstretched Palm While Full of Water.

Pour water into a wine glass until it is nearly full and place the palm of your hand squarely over the mouth of the glass, taking care to bend your

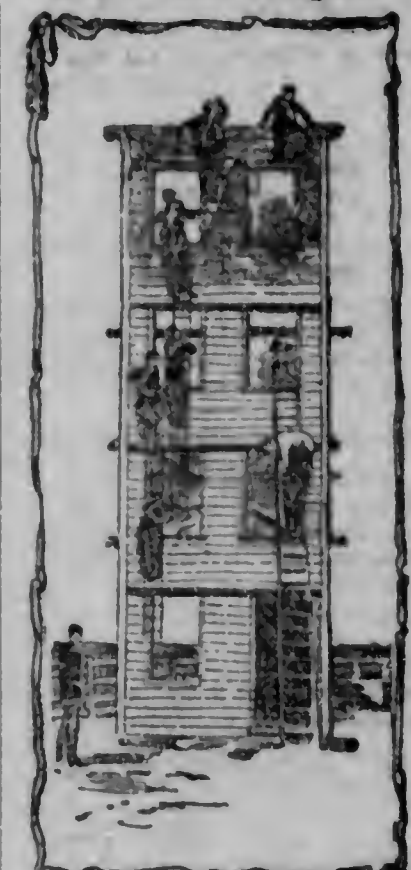


The Two Positions.

fingers at a right angle, as shown in the lower illustration.

Still holding your hand firmly upon the glass, says the Chicago Daily News, stretch out your fingers suddenly in a horizontal position and this will produce a partial vacuum under the palm, which will permit you to lift the glass from the table.

Boys' Life Brigade



Temporary House for Fire Drill.

A very original and useful organization for boys which is making great headway in the Sunday schools of Great Britain is the Boys' Life Brigade.

This picture shows a company of the brigade boys at fire drill. A temporary house has been erected, and some of the boys are shown in the act of scaling it with ladders and hacking away imaginary burning rafters, while other boys are seen carrying imaginary inmates whom they are supposed to have rescued.

Then, in connection with the fire drill is the ambulance work which all the boys are taught to do. This means, says the Los Angeles Times, that they will know not merely how to rescue people from burning houses, but also how to restore them to health and even life, in case they have been injured or prostrated.

The boys wear a brigade uniform and many companies have made a great reputation for fire drill work. Wouldn't this organization be a fine thing for American Sunday school boys?

He Knew.

The pretty teacher was trying to explain the difference between good conduct and bad, says Youth's Companion. "Good actions," she explained, "are the lovely flowers. Bad ones are the weeds. Now can any little girl tell me the difference between flowers and weeds? What are flowers? What are weeds?"

"Weeds," said Walter, who had been struggling with the sorrel in his mother's garden, "are the plants that want to grow, and flowers are the ones that don't."

The Cow's Stems.

Ethel, aged three, a bright little miss from the city, was spending a few days at the farm. One morning, says the Farm Journal, she was watching auntie milk the cow. She asked: "Where does you get the milk, auntie?" Auntie pointed to the teats and said: "I squeeze them and the milk comes out." Then Ethel said: "Your cow has got lots of stems, hasn't it, auntie?"

RAZORS

And Shaving Material.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A FINE RAZOR

One that will give entire satisfaction, come in and see
Our New Assortment.

WE HAVE THEM AT \$1.00 TO \$2.50

For those who prefer the regular style razor, and yet have a safety guard attached, the Curly Safety Razor is the thing at \$2.50.

The Gem Safety Razor with seven sharp blades is as good as any \$5.00 Safety Razor made. Our price \$1.50.

While you are purchasing a razor, remember that there are several other things necessary to complete a shaving outfit. Strops, lather brushes, soap, talcum powder and cold cream are here in a variety of brands and prices.

Pocket Knives.

We have a large new assortment of Pocket Knives at prices ranging from 5c to \$1.75. If you are particular about style or size, we feel sure that we have what you want.

Porter Drug Co., INC.

Prescription Druggists.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Misses Ted Cook and Nina King were in Richmond Monday afternoon. Mr. Earl Spink and Claude De Baun of Williamsburg were Berea visitors over Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Matilda Cook has purchased the vacant lot between Mr. Crawford's and Mr. West's property on Center Street. She contemplates having a new building erected right away.

Mrs. S. R. Baker is in Cincinnati this week laying in her stock of Spring hats.

A great many of our Citizens are suffering with La Grippe.

The Clio Club was entertained at the home of Mrs. Dr. Baker last Thursday afternoon.

Grace Ogg is very sick with whooping cough.

We are glad to see W. D. Logsdon out again and able to attend to business after quite a sick spell.

J. H. Gabbard is in the mountains this week buying up cattle. Mr. Jim Black of Speedwell is visiting Mr. J. H. Jackson and family.

Miss Rhoda Gilbert of Speedwell, spent a part of last week with Miss Elton Jackson.

Miss Ethel Todd, Bess and Grace Hays were in Richmond Saturday.

Rev. Baker of Lexington preached at the Glade church last Sunday morning instead of Rev. A. C. Gordon who was ill. Mr. Gordon will preach the first Sunday of next month.

Dr. and Mrs. P. Cornelius left Monday for a trip to Oklahoma and Florida which will last about four weeks.

W. F. Kidd and Mrs. R. R. Robinson were in Richmond Tuesday on business.

C. L. Hanson and company will lay in a new supply of dry goods and notions next week.

Mr. G. A. Stewart of Wildie was in town Tuesday on business.

Mrs. Sam Mason of Corbin, Ky. is visiting friends and relatives here. The Town Board met last Saturday night. Mr. E. L. Robinson's resignation as town clerk was accepted and the Board elected Mr. G. W. Shockey to fill the vacancy. Mr. Robinson has served very faithfully for the past six years, but on account of the duties of the post office is not able to serve any longer.

Mrs. E. B. Wallace received a letter Monday from her daughter Margaret, who has been visiting her sister in Guthrie, Okla., for the past seven months, saying that she would be home in a few weeks.

Plans of President and Mrs. Frost.

President and Mrs. Frost have a number of important engagements to speak in the interests of Berea in the vicinity of New York this spring. His cousin, Mr. E. H. Frost, of Yonkers, near New York City, is to be away with his family for some time, and has kindly given the use of his house to President Frost, so that he will have a temporary home near the great city. The President will not be prevented by this arrangement from spending a good deal of time in Berea, but our students and citizens will be sorry to see rather less than usual of Mrs. Frost.

The Revival Meetings.

The special meetings opened last Sunday night with one of the largest congregations the Chapel has ever held. There was hardly a seat vacant on the main floor and the gallery was well filled—nearly twelve hundred people. And they heard a stirring message from God thru Rev. George Soltan. Monday and Tuesday nights the attendance was very good and the interest is deepening and increasing rapidly. Conversations are taking place, and many professing Christians are stirred up to stronger faith and renewed activity.

The meetings continue every night except Saturday, at 7:30, thru the first part of next week.

Mr. Soltan spoke to united chapel Monday morning, and lower chapel Wednesday.

Till March 1, Mr. Shadoin will be able to make special terms to prospective purchasers of the Oliver Typewriter. 10 to 15 per cent may be saved on the cost of a machine by purchasing now.

American Pumps in India. The United States is now sending each year to India by direct shipment about \$50,000 worth of pumps and pumping machinery, most of which is imported through Bombay.

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Andrew Ross, Chas. Fulkerson, Jesse Main, Fred Ritter, Carl Kirk and Sec. Gamble will attend the Y. M. C. A. convention at Frankfort, Ky. from Friday until Monday.

Miss Moore of the Hospital led the Y. W. C. A. meeting Sunday night the subject being "Service." Miss Moore's talk was inspiring and helpful.

Mr. and Mrs. Gamble leave Friday morning for Frankfort, Ky., where Mr. Gamble has charge of the music at the State Y. M. C. A. Convention.

Mrs. Lyle and son visited Berea over Sunday.

Jessie Bullock, who was sick in the hospital and left school has returned.

James Anglin, Berea, John and Oliver Messer of Girdler, Knott County and W. K. Terry of Jetts Creek, Ky. entered school this week.

Each of the Model Schools is preparing a Washington-Lincoln program for Friday to be given in their school rooms.

JAPS RESIGNED

General Public in Island Empire Not Much Concerned.

Tokio, Feb. 19.—The passage of President Roosevelt's passport bill by the senate of the United States was semi-officially announced this morning. The leading newspapers today explained that this action by the United States government is perfectly legitimate and in accordance with treaty stipulations. It is also pointed out that the promise of success of the judicial procedure in the school question is lessening. The newspapers thus far have refrained from making comment on this latest news from Washington. It is believed that the emigration companies will combine to attack the government's attitude if an agreement is reached with America on the basis proposed. It is thought that the general public, while regretting the solution of the San Francisco school question taking this form, will calmly resign itself to the situation.

Five Killed by Dynamite.

London, Ky., Feb. 19.—Five men employed by the Louisville & Nashville railroad in laying a double track at tunnel No. 6, a mile north of Hazelpatch, this county, were killed by the explosion of a hundred sticks of dynamite, which they were thawing by a fire. The bodies were blown to atoms, fragments of flesh being found in the tops of nearby trees.

An Ohio Execution.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 19.—Fred Carter, convicted of killing Police Officer Dan E. Davis, while fleeing from a Columbus residence which he had robbed in June, 1905, was electrocuted in the annex at the Ohio penitentiary a few minutes past midnight.

THE MARKETS

Current Quotations on Grain and Live-stock at Leading Points.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock. Wheat—Wagon, 75c; No. 2 red, 76½c. Corn—No. 2, 45c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Hay—Clover, \$15.00@17.00; timothy, \$18.00@20.00; millet, \$12.00@14.00. Cattle—\$2.50@6.50. Hogs—\$5.00@7.15. Sheep—\$2.50@5.25. Lambs—\$5.00@7.25.

At Cincinnati. Wheat—No. 2 red, 80c. Corn—No. 2, 46½c. Oats—No. 2, 45c. Cattle—\$4.50@5.50. Hogs—\$4.50@7.17½. Sheep—\$2.00@5.25. Lambs—\$4.50@7.55.

At Chicago. Wheat—No. 2 red, 76c. Corn—No. 3, 44c. Oats—No. 2, 39½c. Cattle—Steers, \$1.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.80. Hogs—\$5.00@7.10. Sheep—\$3.00@6.00. Lambs—\$6.00@7.60.

Livestock at New York. Cattle—\$4.75@6.25. Hogs—\$6.90@7.60. Sheep—\$4.00@5.25. Lambs—\$6.75@7.55.

At East Buffalo. Cattle—\$4.00@6.25. Hogs—\$5.50@7.40. Sheep—\$3.00@5.75. Lambs—\$6.00@7.75.

Wheat at Toledo. May, 80½c; July, 80½c; cash, 77½c.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar.....\$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth......55
White Rose Flour, per Sack......50
12 Pint Cups......15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon
All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

Letter from Arthur Baxter and Thomas Francis.

Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 1.

Dear Citizen:—Perhaps a few of our friends who read The Citizen would like to know something of our whereabouts, as we left hurriedly Monday night last at 12:21 p. m. Six o'clock Tuesday morning found us in Knoxville, Tenn. Learning that we had about seven hours to stay in the city we utilized the time visiting Knoxville College, there we met many of the boys and girls who were once students of Berea College. As far as the time would permit we visited each of them in their respective class rooms and found them all doing good work. We also visited Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, whom many of the Berea citizen know. They have four children attending Knoxville College. We had a fine trip the entire journey, spending quite a time in Chattanooga and Birmingham, reaching Pensacola at six o'clock Thursday night. The weather is fine, and fresh vegetables can be found in abundance. The city was badly damaged by a terrible storm last September, which makes the prospects good for carpenter work for quite a while. We spent today viewing the city and its beautiful surroundings, Pensacola Bay, the docks, and the peculiar buildings of Spanish architecture, going aboard a few of the ships and ocean steamers. We shall not take any more of your time, just now, but will give you more of the particulars at another writing. We are sincerely your friends,

THOMAS FRANCIS.

ARTHUR BAXTER.

Our address for the present is 700 W. Belmont Street, Pensacola, Fla.

Trial Made Him Insane.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 18.—His mind wrecked by reading of the Thaw case, August Ludolph of Janesville, Wis., was locked up here. Ludolph said he was on his way to New York, having accepted a fee of \$500,000 to testify as an expert in insanity. He said his evidence would clear Thaw.

Racehorse Brings High Figure.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 18.—L. V. Harkness has sold to Steiner & Maier of Lima, O., the noted racehorse and sire, Mohel (2:10½), by Moko, dam, Chestnut Bell, by Red Wilkes. The price is private, but it is reported to be about \$10,000.

Fix Date for State Convention.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 18.—The Republican state central committee has decided to hold the convention for nomination of state officers in Louisville on June 26 next.

Policemen Kill Each Other.

Rogersville, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Police-man James Wright and James Berrett of Middleboro, Ky., shot and killed each other in a raid on an alleged gambling resort.

Large Store Burned.

Glasgow, Ky., Feb. 18.—Fire practically destroyed the Berry-Lughes Dry Goods company's store. The firm estimates the loss at \$100,000.

Public Sale.

As I am so situated that I have to break up housekeeping, I will on Saturday, February 23, 1907, on the premises offered for sale to the highest bidder my house and lot in Kirksville, Madison county, Ky.

This is a desirable piece of property consisting of a substantial two story, brick house, with 6 rooms, summer kitchen and pantry—all in good repair; with beautiful front yard, good horse lot, rich garden, with good out-buildings, and a never-failing cistern of the best water. Up high above any malaria in a good quiet neighborhood. No whiskey of any kind sold in or around Kirksville. The people of Kirksville and for miles around it can not be excited for quietness, sobriety and Christianity. It has four churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Christian; and is a thriving business village with one bank doing a good business, one drug store, one harness and saddle shop, two blacksmith shops, two undertakers, two doctors, one butcher shop, two large general merchandise stores; a good public school in the village.

TERMS:—One-third cash; one-third Jan. 1, 1908; one-third Jan. 1, 1909, with 6 per cent. from date.

W. A. ANDERSON.

W. P. PREWITT, Auctioneer.

BEREA BANK AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$50,000.00
SURPLUS, \$10,000.00

REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT:—

The Real Estate Department of the Berea Bank and Trust Company, which was opened January first, buys and sells town and farm property on a commission only.

* We have listed for sale the most desirable Blue Grass farms in Madison and adjoining counties. Fine building lots in the town of Berea, for prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000. Also a number of the best residences. It is our desire to fill the wants of each individual. If you want to buy, a call will pay you.

Those having property to sell, will do well to list the same with us, and it will be disposed of in a most satisfactory manner, at the highest market price, without any effort on your part.

TRUST DEPARTMENT —

The Trust Department is prepared to take entire or partial charge of any kind of real estate; collect rents, attend to repairs, pay taxes and insurance premiums, in fact it will relieve you of all the worry connected with your property.

We are also qualified to act as executors of estates, to receive and administer trust funds, act as guardians and administrators, examine and approve titles.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:—

We write all kinds of fire, tornado, life and accident insurance in the best and strongest companies.

Fire insurance is so cheap that you can't afford to go without it. If you are not insured or are not carrying enough to fully protect you, don't delay another minute, but see us at once.

J. J. MOORE, President

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

Ring Phone No. 10

WHEN YOU WANT

GROCERIES

GOODS PROMPTLY DELIVERED

TO ANY PLACE IN TOWN

Golden Grain Patent Flour per sack, 55c
Best Granulated Sugar per lb. 2 - 05c
Best Canned Corn per can, - - - 05c

AGENT FOR
NAVEN LAUNDRY

J. B. Richardson

IT PAYS TO BUY ANOTHER SUIT NOW.

CHANGE OF DRESS IS A GOOD THING, AND AN EXTRA SUIT OR TWO BREAKS THE MONOTONY OF ONE'S DRESS.



THE NEW CASH STORE will, beginning January 12th and continuing until January 26th, inclusive, have a general

SEMI CLEARANCE SALE on all kinds of Winter Clothing.

We have made it a positive rule not to carry over stock from season to season. Styles change, goods become shop-worn. We'd rather lose our profit and give you the benefit, for we consider it a valuable advertisement for our store to give the Clothing Values that we are offering during this Clearance Sale. Our reduced price does not mean reduced value. We have not space to give prices but we invite you to come to visit us and see the many bargains we have to offer you. Don't forget the date. We take this opportunity to thank you for your liberal patronage for 1906 and

trust you may see fit to divide with us for the year 1907.

Yours
Respectfully,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

French Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

We dry-clean garments without shrinkage of fabric or loss of color. Dyeing according to the best modern methods. Largest Establishment in Kentucky. Our prices are very reasonable:

Gentlemen's Suits \$1.50, Cleaned and Pressed.
Ladies' Suits \$1.50 and up; Skirts \$1.00 up.

Expressage paid one way on \$3.00 worth of work; both ways on \$5.00 or more. Correspondence solicited.

THE PARIS DRY-CLEANING COMPANY,

262-264 Pike Street, Covington, Ky.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

E. Albert Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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Five Premiums given for new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION



Swettenham is pronounced "Sweet-nim," but it doesn't matter. You will never have to pronounce it again.

A Los Angeles woman carries the ashes of her husband around with her in a bag, thus being always able to know where he is nights.

The city-applars have had a hard time thus far in the Thaw trial, but by this time next week the country will be knee-deep in sympathy.

A London physician says people would be healthier if they ate less. Under the present schedule of prices they would also be much richer.

What's in a name? Down near Washington a woman named Bowie shot a man, instead of slashing him with a knife, as would be expected.

A Massachusetts man says that pea soup is the elixir of life. We have seen some pretty bad whisky, but never any that resembled pea soup.

Italian and Japanese coral are manufactured in the provinces of Genoa, Leghorn and Naples. Italian coral is found at Sciacca, in the province of Sirgenti, Sicily and the island of Sardinia.

A man in Brooklyn has applied to have his marriage annulled on the ground that he did not know at the time of the ceremony that he was getting married. Perhaps he thought it some kind of an initiation hazing.

One of the great advantages of golf is its suitability as a recreation for the middle-aged and the old. A "four-some" was played lately on an English golf course in which the aggregate age of the four players was 331 years. The competitors on one side were 86 and 80 years old, and on the other side 84 and 81. Two putting green makes a green old age.

English manufacturers of shoes have begun to make larger sizes for women, and now a number eight is advertised, not by the vigorous athletic young women who wear that number, but by the merchants who know that the girls' feet are big enough to fill such a shoe. Small feet, as well as a gentle voice, are admirable things in women, but a more admirable thing is a shoe that does not pinch.

Nearly \$380,000,000 were expended last year upon the railroads of the United States in expansion and improvement. One railroad company alone is at work on improvements which will cost \$200,000,000 when completed. Not many years ago, says the Youth's Companion, the total annual revenue of the government were less than the amount expended on railroad improvement last year. It does not look as if the capitalists think that flying machines will take the place of freight and passenger cars in the near future.

Every year the statistician of a Chicago newspaper adds up all gifts and bequests to charity in this country for the preceding 12 months. Only sums of a thousand dollars or more are counted, and only those gifts that have been announced in the newspapers. The total for 1906 is a hundred and six million dollars. This is the highest since 1901, when the total was a hundred and twenty-three millions. In these big figures, says the Youth's Companion, no reckoning is made of the humbler gifts which those who are not rich have been privileged to make.

To the modern world a "calendar" is merely a harmless necessary reminder of weeks and days, to be hung up on New Year's day, and counted in dating letters throughout the year. It has no such mournful sound as "calendarium" had for the ancient Romans. The original "calendar" of their time was the money lender's account book, so-called because interest was due from the debtor on the calendar, or first day of each month. That is why Seneca speaks of "calendar" as a word invented outside the course of nature on account of human greed. It is a word which may help to persuade us that the world has grown kinder.

The Corrupting Influence on the Young of Lurid Posters

By ANTHONY COMSTOCK.

FROM the ages of five to 21 years every child's mind resembles a camera. The eye and ear work like lenses, and the brain stores up imagery of the unhealthful as well as the helpful things with which a child comes in contact. Time develops this negative, and in nine cases out of ten a positive result is felt in later years.

As this is the case, the seed of future vice and violence is planted in many young brains by frequent contemplation of gayly colored, flaming posters.

These posters, depicting scenes in prisons, gambling dens, opium resorts, and of hairbreadth and wondrous escapes made from such places, instill in the young mind a harmful idea that if these poster folks can so escape the grasp of the law surely they could do the same.

Many a boy has been influenced by these posters to such an extent that he has landed in prison. Not long ago there was a case in New York court where the little chap admitted that he had seen pictures of safebreaking on the billboards, and he thought it would be fun to try it.

Here was the beginning of a criminal future. In all probability had that boy succeeded in his attempt at robbery the next instance would have been serious, and in later years he would have become a professional cracksmen.

Woman's Three-Fold Crown of Sorrow

By CARMEN SYLVA.

struggle may have been ere she learned to resign herself to her lot. To make it harder still to bear the absence of this link, the fact that not one pledge of their mutual affection has been granted them to carry on their name, this, their common disappointment, may by the cruel irony of fate become a source of estrangement to the unfortunate couple. Even where this does not take place, even if they have not drifted apart, one may read the whole extent of their disappointment in the eyes of such a childless couple when they rest on the children of others. To them the largest family does not seem too numerous; it will appear to them that those on whom this blessing has been most richly bestowed hardly value it sufficiently. And yet their sorrow, to whom heaven has never granted a child, is as nothing compared to the unspeakable anguish those parents feel who have known this highest happiness, but lost it. No other pain is like to this; it is, indeed, almost beyond the power of human endurance to bear.

Something beyond and above mere fortitude—blind, absolute resignation to the Divine will alone—can enable us to bear this lasting pain. We must accept it unquestioningly, for we cannot even guess the reason for which our darlings have been removed from our feeble grasp. Perhaps it was that we did not rightly understand how to fulfill the conditions under which alone they could blossom to full perfection. For in eternity it is souls alone that count, and the one thing essential is that they should be allowed to attain their highest and best development. So that if these, heaven's choicest flowers, do not find the soil here favorable to their growth, they are at once transplanted to other spheres. And yet, though they were lent to earth but for such a moment's space that they had not time to take root firmly here, they brought into the barrenness of our lives that sweetness which would otherwise have been altogether lacking. Like this they will have fulfilled their mission, and have no need to linger on our poor planet, whose function it is to serve as a place of trial and probation to all the rest of us imperfect and erring creatures. "Too good for this world" is what we are in the habit of saying of these angelic visitants, who but brush its surface with their wings, and leave us to return to the home which we acknowledge to be rightly theirs, though our own hearts break at the parting.

Nature has invested woman with a two-fold nimbus, as virgin and as mother, and often bestows the martyr's crown in addition to both these. Surely this consecration should suffice for our pilgrimage through this sad world.

However perfect a marriage may appear something—indeed, its highest crown of glory—is missing if the blessing of children be denied it. Childlessness is one of the bitterest trials in a woman's life, and few can tell how hard the



Can the Rich Man Be a Christian?

By REV. MELBOURNE P. BOYNTON, D. D.,
Chicago.

along the lines of Christian endeavor. The rich man knows that to follow Jesus may mean some such programme as that, and he is afraid of Jesus.

He wants his automobiles and his country club. He wants a residence in every climate of his country. He desires to buy up a whole mountain range and drive the common people out of its forests and away from its streams. He reaches out for more and yet more, and all of the time he knows that no subject of the Heavenly King would be allowed to do that sort of thing. Consequently he is afraid of becoming one of the followers of Jesus.

Many a business man would not dare to follow Jesus because it would mean such a radical change in his business methods. It might even cost him the entire affair. So he is afraid of Jesus. We ask the question: "Why do not more men go to church?" and in answering the question we have blamed the ministers and the men already in the churches.

We have said the churches are not up to date and that their methods were not such as to appeal to strong men. But it is nearer the truth to say that the men are afraid of Jesus. It is no child's play to follow Jesus. Men shrink from the mighty sacrifice that such discipleship costs. They are more concerned for the immediate returns in dollars and cents than for their own or their fellows' spiritual well-being.

WORLD'S MILCH COW

AMERICA DRAINED FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enormous Sums Sent Each Year by Foreign Born Wage Earners in the United States to Their Relatives Abroad.

The extent to which the American milch cow is drained for the benefit of foreign countries is made the subject of an interesting editorial in the New York Tribune of Jan. 18. It would certainly seem that she is furnishing milk for all creation in increasing quantities. The American Economist has already shown that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the huge sum of \$363,047,867 went out of the United States in the shape of postal money orders payable abroad, and that the total of such orders issued in the seven full protection years, 1900 to 1906, inclusive, was \$219,148,082, against a total of \$112,586,585 for the eight leaner years from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, years made leaner by free trade tariff legislation. Attention was also drawn to the fact that with the addition of money mailed in registered letters, in express money orders and in bank drafts of small amounts the total sent back to Europe by our foreign born wage earners would probably not fall far short of \$100,000,000 in 1906.

From figures published by the Austro-Hungarian Colonial society it appears that in 1903 the remittances of Austrians and Hungarians settled in America amounted to \$33,000,000, while the gross value of Austro-Hungarian exports to America in the same year amounted to only \$9,000,000. It thus falls out that the poorly paid workers of continental Europe yield a far greater profit to their former home countries after emigrating to the United States than if they had never emigrated.

It is, moreover, true, as the Tribune points out, that a considerable percentage of our immigrants remain in this country only long enough to accumulate savings that will enable them to go back and spend the remainder of their lives in the motherland. All told, the money remitted abroad and the money carried abroad by returning wage earners must amount to a rather formidable sum each year.

This sum must then be added to the already great bulk of our foreign fixed charges, such as payments to foreign steamship companies for carrying American passengers and freights, estimated at \$200,000,000 a year, the interest and dividends on foreign investments in the United States, and the sums spent abroad by American tourists. When all these items of outgo are footed up they reach a total so great as to seriously affect the credit of national debts and credits. They demonstrate the absolute necessity of protection trade balances averaging \$300,000,000 a year, representing our excess of exports over imports.

If we bought where we sold, as the free traders and "reformers" would have us do; if we entered upon the system of increasing our foreign trade through the acceptance of larger imports in payment for our exports; if, for example, our \$1,750,000,000 of sales abroad were canceled by \$1,750,000,000 of purchases abroad, how would we then meet our foreign fixed charges of at least \$100,000,000 a year? We could not meet them except by running into debt deeper and deeper through bond issues to cover annual deficits.

As the case now stands, our protection trade balance is ample to take care of our foreign liabilities and leave something over with which to buy back American securities held abroad. Instead of going deeper into debt, as would inevitably be the case if we did not restrict competitive imports by a protective tariff, we are gradually paying our debts owed abroad, while at the same time enormously increasing our wealth at home.

The Tribune proposes no remedy for the heavy outflow of American money in the form of remittances abroad by wage earners of foreign birth. Nor do we know of any way to prevent foreigners from coming here and earning big wages and sending them back to Europe, unless it be by restricting immigration or prohibiting it altogether. In the present condition of the labor market, when three jobs are looking for two men, that remedy does not seem feasible.

Yes; there is another remedy. Reverse the tariff downward; approach a free trade basis; reduce prices of commodities; reduce wages, and the \$100,000,000 of annual remittances abroad by American wage earners will rapidly dwindle to one-quarter of that sum, or less. The tide of immigrants seeking work will also fall away. But that, too, is a remedy which all excepting free traders and "reformers" will shrink from applying. So it would seem that the American cow must continue to give milk to all mankind. Fortunately, through protection to American labor and industry, the cow has enough and to spare.

It is argued that the country is so prosperous that it is a hard time to put forward the tariff as an issue in politics. There need be no trouble about that. Let a general tariff agitation be started and that objection will not last long.—Portland (Me.) Express.

When the tariff is revised some years hence will southern senators and representatives vote for a lower duty on cotton manufactures?

REPORT THE OUTLOOK RIGHT

Continued Prosperity Certain Without Tariff Reform.

The president of the largest bank in the Middle West writes to the New York Times that "the prospects for another year's prosperity are as good as they were a year ago." That seems to be the general judgment of competent observers. With few exceptions the men whose fingers are constantly in touch with the financial pulse of the country are agreed that there is nothing in sight to indicate a slump in the present conditions which make for prosperity.

Would this same confident belief prevail if the congress and administration elected in 1907 had been pledged to tariff revision downward, and if that congress were now, in the closing weeks of its tenure, actively engaged in revising the tariff schedules to meet the demands of "progressives" and "reformers?"

Would the banks continue to lend money as freely as ever? Would business enterprises keep on enlarging and expanding?

There is but one answer to this question. The banks would not be calling in their loans, reducing their lines of discounts and adding to their unemployed reserves, just as they were doing in the early months of 1902, when tariff revision downward was absolutely assured, in anticipation of trouble sure to come. Business enterprises would halt in consequence of a money supply kept inside of vaults. Constriction, not enlargement, would be the rule.

It is fortunate for the country that the party which carried the presidential and congressional elections in 1906 was not pledged to tariff revision downward and that by agreement of the heads of that party tariff revision cannot come sooner than the spring or summer months of 1909. It may not come then. It should not come then if present conditions continue during 1907 and 1908. But, in any event, the country feels safe from tariff tinkering for at least two years to come, and bank presidents can continue to say that "the prospects for another year's prosperity are as good as they were a year ago."

It is true that a revision in tariff would cause a serious fluctuation in the money market, and that there would probably be an uncertainty of affairs such as we would not like to stand after such a glowing period of prosperity.—Shoe and Leather World.

WHILE MEN SLEPT.



"The Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way."—Matt. xiii, 24, 25.

President and Tariff.

If the president had desired to open the tariff question he would not have hesitated to do so in his recent message. But we find one of the longest messages on record without a mention of the word tariff. One paper, the Des Moines Register and Leader, is of the opinion that the president suppressed his tariff views because of fear that some one would thwart his other reforms if he opened the tariff. This is the most ignoble motive that has so far been attached to any one of the president's acts. Mr. Roosevelt is not that sort of a coward. The paper in question simply makes him appear as a coward in order to maintain his own contentions on the tariff.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

A Useful Sign Post.

With manufactured exports amounting to \$700,000,000 in 1906—more than twice the value ten years ago under a tariff revised downward with the double intent of reducing prices at home and of enlarging our sales abroad—the trade congress which assembles in Washington next week will start with a substantial basis to work on. The business capitalists who are to consider means for extending the foreign trade of the United States need fall into no error as to whether or not tariff revision downward is the right road to the end sought. The \$700,000,000 of exports for 1906 ought to be a pretty good sign post.

Not Careful as to Facts.

If the opening chapter of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's serial on "The Tariff in Our Times," which appears in the December number of the American Magazine, is indicative of the spirit and purposes of the whole work, its measure may be taken without awaiting additional installments. Miss Tarbell is evidently a thoroughgoing "progressive." She displays about as much affection for the American system of protection as the average tariff ripper cares to confess. Her purpose is evidently to arouse and intensify popular feeling against protection, and in doing this she is not always careful as to her facts.—Des Moines Capital.

1907 is a stand-pat year.



ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

It is No Longer Held in High Regard by Physicians.

It is not more than a generation ago that man took his daily allowance of brandy or whisky, not for the pleasure of the beverage alone, but for the welfare of his inner man. Every enterprising employer dispensed a modicum of grog to his men, not for their health, but to increase their efficiency. But today a man who desires a high hall would hardly have the temerity to test anyone's credulity by offering as an excuse that he indulged for his health or to promote his efficiency. Certain notable literary productions have been created under the stimulating influence of John Harleysorn, but these were the works of genius, which must be left out of general consideration. For the enforcement of the idea that alcoholic beverages do not promote health, but tend to injure it, we are to some extent indebted to temperance societies, but not so much to them as we are to life insurance companies, which place a monetary premium on abstinence, and second, the teaching of medical men and physiologists, says the New York Tribune.

But while there is no longer any question that alcohol is purely a poison when used as a beverage by healthy persons, many physicians considered it a drug of wide usefulness in disease until a decade ago. Perhaps no statement of facts could be more forceful in showing the change in medical opinion than a comparison of the sums of money expended by the London hospital for alcohol and milk. Forty years ago, according to Sir Victor Horsley, M. D., the expenditure for alcohol in that hospital was about \$40,000 a year, and the expenditure for milk in the same period was about \$15,000. At the present time the annual expenditure for alcohol is \$15,000, and the milk account exceeds \$40,000.

These figures represent nearly the change in medical opinion regarding the relative value of milk and alcohol. It was only a few years ago that physicians advised moderate quantities of whisky for those suffering from tuberculosis, but more careful study has produced a change of sentiment that was voiced by one of the speakers at the American International Congress on Tuberculosis, whose latest session was held in this city recently, when he said he considered alcohol a poison particularly virulent to sufferers from this disease.

Physiologists are finding by numerous experiments that, while alcohol has a certain food value, this is more than counterbalanced by its effect as a poison. The researches on this subject go more and more to show that there is not an organ in the human body that escapes this subtle poison, nor a function that is not impaired by its use. The octogenarian who boasts that he has had his daily toddy has reached his fullness of days not because of his habits, but in spite of them.

Whether alcohol as a drug has any value in disease is seriously questioned by many competent medical men. Its decreasing use in hospitals and as a drug in the hands of physicians generally will doubtless have a certain influence on the minds of people and upon their habits.

WORST CURSE OF ALL.

Whisky Wrecks the Physical, But, Worst of All, the Spiritual.

The curse of drunkenness on the side of its physical devastations has been abundantly depicted by the advocates of the temperance reform. The amount of grain consumed in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors; the number of men whose labor is worse than wasted in producing and vending them; the number of lives destroyed by them; the number of paupers and insane persons whose woes are traceable to this source; the effect upon individuals—all of these things are frequently set forth with sufficient fullness in impressive rhetoric. . . . But the worst side of drunkenness, says Harper's Monthly, is not that which appears in these familiar figures. The most frightful effects of the drink habit are not those which can be tabulated in statistics and reported in the census. It is not the waste of corn nor the destruction of property, nor the increase of taxes, nor even the ruin of physical loss of life, which most impresses the mind of the thoughtful observer of inebriety. It is the effect of vice upon the characters of men as it is exhibited to him day by day in his ordinary intercourse with them. It is in the spiritual realm that the ravages of strong drink are most terrible.

Makes the Criminal.

President Roosevelt says: "The liquor business tends to produce criminality in the population at large, and law-breaking among the saloonkeepers themselves. It debauches not only the body social, but the body politic as well." And he is right. No one can refute this damaging indictment.

Alaska Mine for Temperance. A Cincinnati hotel keeper and an enthusiastic prohibitionist, declares he will devote the proceeds of his Alaska mining properties up to \$500,000 yearly to the cause of prohibition in the United States.

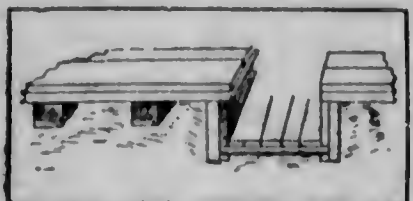


THE DAIRY

A WOODEN GUTTER.

How Most Serviceable One Can Be Constructed in Cow Stall.

A correspondent of Prairie Farmer tells of his method of constructing a wooden gutter in his cow stable. The general plan is brought out in the accompanying illustration. As shown no cement is used. The stand-



Wooden Gutter in Cow Barn.

ing floor for the cows is shown at left. Back of this is 16-inch gutter eight inches deep. To the extreme right is the floor of the alleyway.

The gutter is made by framing sides and bottom; supports are every three feet at sides. Inside of the frame work, including bottom, the ceiling is made of 2-inch matched stuff, carefully planed and pointed so as to not interfere with the work of the stablemen. When one desires a wooden gutter this plan is said to work satisfactorily.

A SILO SHOWING.

For Consideration of the Man Who Doesn't Believe in Silos.

Here is a nut for you to crack. C. P. Goodrich took a close, accurate census of 48 patrons of creameries around the city of Fond du Lac, Wis. He figured up all the items of their expense in keeping their cows, what they fed, etc. Then he went to the creamery and got just what each herd earned and compared them. This is what he found:

There are five creamery patrons who fed ensilage. No. 4, who made on butter \$29.18 profit per cow; No. 7, who made on butter \$14.05 per cow; No. 17, who made on butter \$12.69 profit per cow; No. 21, with \$20.17 profit per cow; and No. 25 with \$27.79 profit per cow.

One cheese factory patron fed ensilage. No. 4, whose profit on milk delivered was \$22.23. These six silo men averaged \$21.02 profit per cow, while the average profit of creamery patrons was only \$5.94 per cow. The gross returns for the silo men averaged \$52.52 per cow, while those who did not feed ensilage, received on an average of but \$34.06 per cow, a difference of \$18.46 in favor of the ensilage men.

Can anyone doubt, in the face of these facts, asks Hoard's Dairyman, that it will pay to build a silo? Is it possible that all this gain in gross receipts and profits is because these men feed ensilage? Or, is it in part, because these men are more progressive, up-to-date farmers, have better dairy cows, study to feed a balanced ration, and, in short, have less of old fogyism than many of those who do not have silos? These are questions for you to ponder on and answer. My own opinion is that, although I think any man is making a great mistake who keeps a herd of dairy cows without having a silo, the feeding of ensilage did not, and could not, of itself, make this astonishing difference of over 54 per cent. in gross receipts and more than 500 per cent. in net profit.

STRIPPINGS.

A calf dropped through the fall months will usually make better growth during the year than a spring calf.

The coats and skins of cows are too generally neglected, but it is a mile take to see a curryscomb at any time.

No cow will yield a full flow of milk, no matter how well fed, if she is in any way uncomfortable—so, see to her comfort.

One night and day exposed in cold, wet weather will injure a cow more than ten nights in good quarters can repair.

The dairy cows that get out only occasionally and only then to get muddy should be brushed regularly every morning.

The keeping of cows means retention of soil fertility, the raising of maximum crops and prosperity for any farm community.

The cow and the sow are certainly a great combination—the cow giving the milk and the sow and pigs growing on the skim milk.

Unless cleanliness is observed in the highest degree, we admit hundreds of uncertainties in the manufacture of dairy products.

Does Your Cow Do This?

Any cow failing to provide eight pounds of milk a day now, when winter and high-priced feed-stuff are here, can hardly be considered a profitable one. Of course, this does not apply to the heifers or to cows almost due to freshen.

A Good Suggestion.

Prof. Henry of Wisconsin makes a good suggestion: Let dairy communities by neighborhoods, keep either Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey or Ayrshire cows exclusively for profit and convenience. All are good dairy breeds.

FEEDING THE DAIRY COW.

To Secure Profit She Must Have More Than Maintenance Ration.

It should be remembered that it requires something more than a maintenance ration to secure a profit. The cow looks out for herself first of all and a cold stable or exposure to cold winds or storms lessens the amount of milk by increasing the demands of nature in keeping up animal heat. In other words the cow which is exposed to severe cold, uses up more of her food in fuel for her body than she would if kept in a comfortable stable. Hence the importance of keeping the milk cow warm.

Good clover hay is excellent for this purpose, while timothy is almost worthless. Corn stalks possess a value in this direction often underestimated. Good, bright stalks housed before they become weather beaten are about equal to clover hay, while the many virtues of silage it is needless to enumerate.

Next to the silo as a means of securing best results with the corn plant comes shredding or putting through an ordinary feed cutter dry. Either is better than feeding whole stalks which means so much waste. Something of a concentrated nature must be fed with any kind of roughage to secure a profitable milk flow in winter.

After experimenting with nearly every known food of this nature, says a correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer, I have found this to be one of the best: Wheat bran two parts by measure, corn and cob meal one part, gluten meal one part. Mix and give four to five quarts twice a day to each cow giving full flow of milk; less to those partially dry. Plan to feed according to the individual and not by any set rule.

Since so large a proportion of all milk is water, provide an adequate supply, and see that it is pure and wholesome. A cow should never be required to drink water that a human being would refuse. Salt is essential but should be given by itself, allowing each animal to be its own judge of the quantity to be consumed.

NOTES ON FEEDING.

Values of Different Foods and What Should Be Fed.

Twenty-five cows require 75 tons of silage to carry them through the season. If fed during the summer, an added ton to the cow is necessary.

While sorghum fodder is much relished by cows still it will not compare with clover hay. The former contains but 1.5 pounds of protein to 100 pounds, the latter 6.8.

Skim milk, when not diluted with water, has a very narrow nutritive ratio. It should not be used as an exclusive diet for the brood sows, or, as for that matter, swine of any kind.

Oats at say, 35 cents per bushel, cost more after grinding than bran at \$23 per ton, though they are not worth more for feeding purposes. They would, however, be a good combination with one-third peas.

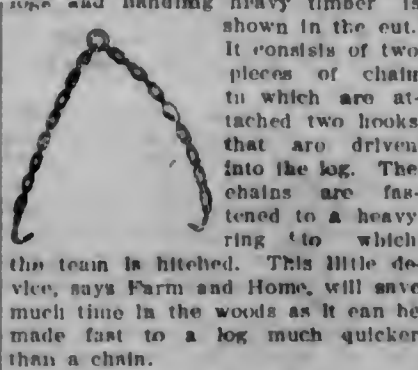
Mixing corn and oats in equal parts, feeding fresh cows about eight pounds per day, with all the hay each can eat, and a mass of roots two or three times a week make a good ration.

No one would expect to keep up a hardworking horse on cornstalks or oat straw. The milking cow expends energy just as certainly as a horse that is working. Wherefore though she may relish a little straw and the like now and then, she should not be compelled to seek such material for maintenance or for the production of milk and butter.

FOR HAULING LOGS.

Handy Device that will Facilitate the Work.

A handy device to help in hauling logs and handling heavy timber is shown in the cut.



It consists of two pieces of chain to which are attached two hooks that are driven into the log. The chains are fastened to a heavy ring to which the team is hitched. This little device, says Farm and Home, will save much time in the woods as it can be made fast to a log much quicker than a chain.

Light in the Dairy Stable.

There are few stables so constructed that light cannot be given in larger quantities than at present. Many of our stables are dark holes, and that means also that they are dirty. The dark stable that is clean is an exception. First give light, and then it will be easier to get the cleanliness. Some of these dark stables are so filthy that a person cannot stay in them for five minutes without having the clothes become so accented that it will take hours of aerating to get rid of the objectionable smell. This should not be. The light stable is a healthy place, but the dark stable is not. Light should be let in from at least three sides, the east, south and west.

The Cow Paid.

An Ohio man gives this terse experience: "Last year I fed my cow \$50 worth of feed, and pasture, care and stable cost \$125.50 more. She produced \$86.25 worth of butter, \$3 of skim milk, a calf worth \$8 and manure worth \$15. Profit close to \$50."

ABRAHAM PLEADING FOR SODOM

Sunday School Lesson for March 3, 1907

Specially prepared for this paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Genesis 18:16-22. Memory verses, 23-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Men ought always to pray and not to faint."—Luke 18:1.

TIME.—About 15 years after last lesson.

PLACE.—The oaks of Memre at Hebron.

SCRIPTURAL REFERENCES.—Intercessory Prayer: Ex. 22:31, 32; Job. 7:5; Jude, 5:3; 2 Sam. 24:7; 1 Kings 22:29, 30; 1 Chron. 29:18, 19; 2 Chron. 30:18; Isa. 62:1; Dan. 9:17; Luke, 23:34; Acts 7:60; Rom. 10:1; Eph. 1:16-19; Col. 1:9; Heb. 12:1, etc. Allusions to Sodom: Gen. 18:20-22 comp. 22:23; Isa. 1:9, 2:9; Jer. 23:14; 49:18; 50:40; Lam. 4:8; Ezek. 16:46, 48, 53, 55; Amos 4:11; Zeph. 2:9; Matt. 10:15 comp. Jude 7; 2 Pet. 2:6; Matt. 11:24; Mark 6:11; Luke 10:12; 17:28.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

In this story we have an example of one way in which God trained the world to know and to realize that he is in the world and knows and is concerned with all that is going on here. Angels, one of them being "the angel of Jehovah," came in human form to Abraham sitting at his tent door, to bring him a message of assurance, and to see the great wickedness of the cities of the plain.

There is nothing improbable in God appearing in human form in the early ages of teaching spiritual things to men, any more than in his coming in the human form of Jesus Christ, and for the same reason, namely, to impress indelibly and vividly upon the human race the reality of the presence and power and character of God. They are object lessons teaching a great truth.

It has been a hard lesson to learn, and many even now have not learned it, that God is a living power among the affairs of men, and participates in them; that the word is true. "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to do service for the sake of them that shall inherit salvation?" (Heb. 1:14), and that he "maketh his winds his messengers, his ministers a flaming fire" (Psa. 104:41).

Answer to Abraham's Prayer.

First.—As in all true prayer, it was by praying, and the answer to prayer that Abraham became a closer friend of God, became acquainted with him. Thus we become acquainted with others by seeking the same end, counseling together, asking and receiving; as a son with his father.

Second.—It was answered in the escape of Lot, the one righteous man in the city. He escaped, but lost his home, some of his children, his flock and herds, and all his property. He escaped a poor, forlorn, seemingly broken down man. The poorest investment he ever made was in property in Sodom. He was an illustration of the apostle's appeal in 1 Cor. 3:12-15.

Listen to the angel's warning, Stay not in all the plain. It is not enough to go outside of the walls of the Sodom of flagrant acts of sin, open crimes, and irreparable and degrading vices; but we must not stay in that region, but keep as far away from sin as possible, from thoughts of sin, from secret sin.

Listen to Christ's warning, remember Lot's wife. Look not back. Make no delay in escaping from sin. Let no regrets at the pleasures of sin stop your onward course to the place of a holy life and heaven.

She did not merely turn her head and look while fleeing away, but stopped behind, and the fiery storm and eruption of liquid saline mud overtook her.

Third.—Abraham's prayer was answered in the destruction of Sodom, for that was essential to the promotion of righteousness which Abraham had most at heart, and also essential to the heat good of his nephew Lot. God often answers the soul of our prayers while denying the form. When a little child asks his father for the moon, thinking it a bright plaything, the father answers the child's prayer by giving him the plaything which he really wants, and not the moon, which he does not want, for the gift would crush him to death. Giving him the moon would not be answering his prayer.

God wants all men to be saved, saved first of all from their sins, for all other salvation depends upon this. He longs for sinners to repent. He desires with all his nature that all men would so live that it may be possible to save them. But they must be saved from sin and not in sin. Therefore he sent his only begotten Son.

The one deadly enemy to the country is unrighteousness. The ancient civilizations have perished by this poison. Greece and Rome did not fall till they were permeated with unrighteousness. And if ever there comes to pass Macaulay's vision of "some traveler from New Zealand" who "shall, in the midst of vast solitude, stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's," or on Brooklyn bridge to sketch the ruins of New York, it will be because of unrighteousness alone.

Practical Points.

Jesus sees the good and the evil in us, as the angel of Jehovah did when he came to Abraham's tent and to Sodom.

The wicked have within them the elements of their own punishment, their moral nature, memory, conscience, had character, remorse. These are often dormant till God's outward punishment sets them aflame.

May the young see the doom of many men around them from afar off as Abraham saw the flames of Sodom, and not suffer the doom as the Sodomites did, nor escape as did Lot.

BEGGED FOR TWO DAYS' REPRIEVE.

PLEA WAS IN VAIN AND CASTER WENT TO ELECTRIC CHAIR.

Wanted Haugh To Share His Money With Him, That He Might Take His Case to Supreme Court.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—Retaining hope of a reprieve till the last moment Frederick Caster went to the electric chair and paid the penalty for his crime by death at 12:01 o'clock.

In his last hours he devoted himself to begging for a reprieve of just two days, but his plea was in vain.

During the evening he was visited by his mother, two sisters and a brother from Flint, Mich.

He presented a calm demeanor to them and bade them good-bye as though he were going on a brief visit instead of on a journey to eternity.

When asked if he had anything to say, he thanked the warden and prison officials for their courteous treatment. The black cap was adjusted, the curtain turned on; then death.

During the week Caster made an earnest appeal to Dr. Oliver C. Haugh, the Dayton man under suspended sentence to death in the annex.

Haugh has money and Caster wanted him to share it with him, that he might take his case up to the United States supreme court.

"No," said Haugh, curtly. "You ought to be glad to go to the chair. Why should I give you money? I am not giving it to my own lawyers and I won't give it to yours. Go to the chair, I say. I want to and if I do not and am left in this penitentiary for life, I will croak myself, and that goes. You're a lucky dog to get to the chair now."

Caster was extremely bitter against those who run the gang in Canton. He talked repeatedly of their alleged desertion of him after having so long profited by his crimes. There is no chance of burglars working, he said, unless there be an organization among them.

Pickpockets and strong-arm men may work individually, but the burglar must have the fence and the gun joint to harbor him and to dispose of his swag.

PROBABLY DUE TO SUN SPOTS.

Phenomenal Atmospheric Disturbances at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15.—The most phenomenal atmospheric disturbance ever witnessed in this city occurred at 12:52 Thursday, when in the midst of an extraordinary heavy blizzard several peals of loud thunder were heard and the vivid flash of lightning came from the heaven, causing a magnificent combination of atmospheric conditions and, frightening many persons who saw the remarkable occurrence.

Prof. John A. Graesser, of the Allegheny observatory, who announced the discovery of one of the greatest sun spots ever called to the attention of astronomers, when seen again regarding the phenomenon, said:

"The disturbance shortly after noon was the most remarkable thing I have ever known. In view of the gigantic sun spot I expected an electrical disturbance some time during the day. I thought, however, it would take the form of the aurora borealis, or that telegraph and telephone communication would be seriously affected. Instead the disturbance was awe-inspiring and terrible to those who observed it. From an official standpoint I can say nothing definite regarding the matter, owing to my inability to see the sun on account of the snow storm."

Favor Race Separation.

Boston, Feb. 15.—President Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard university, and William G. Frost, of Berea college, Ky., and Right Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Washington, before the Twentieth Century club expressed themselves as being more or less in favor of separate schools for whites and blacks.

Forming Union.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—The formation of a union by the school teachers of Cincinnati to secure higher salaries is reported to be under way in this city. Organizer Frank L. Rist, of the American Federation of labor, said that teachers have consulted him in regard to the matter. Such a union has been organized in Chicago.

Blocked the In-Take Pipe.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—With the body of an unidentified suicide blocking the end of the in-take pipe at the big bl-products coal company's plant, One Hundred and Twelfth street and the Calumet river, the mill is shut down and 300 employees temporarily out of work.

Gift for Princeton.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15.—President Woodrow Wilson announces that Princeton university is soon to receive one of the biggest gifts in its history, but he refuses to say who from.

Kills Fickle Girl.

New Orleans, Feb. 15.—Advised from Colon, Panama, tell of a tragedy there in which William J. Graves, 26 years old, shot and killed Miss Enriquez Jalar, 19 years old, a Costa Rican girl from Port Limon. Graves is in prison.

Four Children Perish.

Bridgeville, Del., Feb. 15.—Four children, ranging in ages from 2 years to 10, belonging to I. Johnson, near here, were burned to death early in the day in a fire which destroyed their home.

1855 Berea College 1904

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 80 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished 8th grade, (fractious and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management, "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, a year, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

College of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, a year to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools; enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Read Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 80 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for One Dollar!

That brings in subscriptions all the time. See full premium list on page 7.

THE SCHOOL

Problems of the District School

By Prof. Dinmore.

Part I.—Practical Directions.

Getting ready to Teach. It is a serious thing to choose the profession of teaching. The young man or woman who does so should consider very carefully his or her fitness. The most rigid examination that one should be called upon to pass is self examination. The question one should ask himself might be something like the following:

1. Is my character such as to justify me in choosing the profession of teaching? Are my habits of life fit to be an example for those who would be my pupils? Do I intend to keep myself free from all vices that contaminate? Do I love righteousness and prefer to associate with righteous people?

2. What is my motive in desiring to teach? Is it money, or personal preferment, or any other selfish end? Have I a strong desire to do good and a reasonable belief that I shall be able to excel in the profession? Am I willing to sacrifice something in the way of money for a work which is infinitely more important?

3. Am I apt to teach? Have I the qualities of an instructor? Does it come natural to me to demonstrate, to explain differences, to disseminate knowledge? Do I delight in directing the minds and energies of children? Am I a born teacher? Will I be happier in the school room giving instruction than in any other work I could choose? Remembering the saying that every one should be able to find his happiness in his work will I be able to do this in teaching?

4. Do I love children, not theoretically but actually and practically? Not nice ones only but children of all sorts? Do I love them with a desire to make them better, with a love that sees something interesting in every child, good even in the worst and the use of culture and development in the best? Do I see in the child the materials for my life work? Is the presence of children distasteful in any way? Would I feel relieved when school closes and dread the time for its reopening as some teachers certainly do?

5. Do I understand that teaching is not a "soft snap" but means toil and self sacrifice? Am I willing to devote my life to helping my pupils, to live for them? Am I willing to unite with other teachers in doing everything possible to raise the standards of the profession and to make the schools better?

If any young aspirant can answer to his own satisfaction such self imposed questions as the above he may be justified in choosing the profession of teaching; otherwise he had better take up some other line.

Having decided to teach the next step is the all important one of preparation. The fatal mistake made by most people is entering the profession before they have sufficient training. If one is to be a lawyer or physician he must have a fair general education and then several years of special preparation. Yet the training of young minds and the building of character is much more difficult and of far greater importance than the prescribing for our physical ailments or the adjusting of our business matters; and besides it is economy on the teacher's part to thoroughly prepare himself for his life work. The steps in preparation may be as follows:

1. A general education such as can be obtained at any reputable high school, academy or college. Any one who is to teach grammar grade pupils should have at the least a complete course in a high school or academy. If he expects to teach in a high school or academy he should have a college diploma; if in a college nothing short of a post graduate degree should be considered.

2. After this general education there should be special training such as is given in the best normal school. This special work should consist of professional studies such as School Management, Methods of Teaching, History of Education, and Practice Teaching.

3. A teacher should have a large fund of general knowledge apart from that gained in text books. This is gained by reading, travel and keeping ones eyes open everywhere. He should know something of the best literature, books, papers and magazines; the great movements of the world and who are leaders in them. There is nothing of human interest that does not concern the teacher and he should be ever on the alert to gather knowledge of men and things. As a rule teachers are woefully lacking in this respect. If a teacher falls into conversation with a traveling man, he is put to shame because of his lack of general knowledge. The traveling man, perforce, reads the news papers and magazines and is continually discussing current events; but the country teacher often has not been out of his own county, lives far from railroads, seldom sees a daily paper or magazine and frequently has no reading other than some little local paper. If the reading habit is not formed it should be before teaching is undertaken.

4. In addition to the above the candidate should in every way possible acquaint himself with the processes of teaching. He should carefully observe those who teach him, should visit schools when possible, should attend teachers' conventions and read journals of education, and spend time in reflecting on these things. In this way he will not only be competent but be full of enthusiasm and eager for his chosen work. Many will be called to teach before they have all this preparation, but they should never be satisfied until they obtain it.

Continued Next Week.

THE FARM

Fruits, What to Grow and Why.

From U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmer's Bulletin No. 98.

Apples.—Of all the fruits of the Temperate Zone none surpass the apple in importance. There are early and late varieties; so that with proper management fruit in its natural state can be had every day in the year. Not only can apples be kept in the natural state, but they can be evaporated, dried, canned, preserved, and put up in various ways, to say nothing of the processes of expressing the juice and making it up into butter, etc.

A selection should be made that will bring apples early, and then a succession during the entire season, with a goodly number of trees of the long-keeping varieties to last over winter. It is not necessary to have cold storage for this, for caves are found to be an excellent and cheap means of keeping apples. If the caves are deep and with subearth ventilation the best results will be obtained and at small cost. If made of brick or stone or other substantial material they will last as long as required, but even if built of hard wood they will last many years. The great difficulty is to keep rats out of wood caves. Some good caves are made out of concrete blocks or slabs, formed so as to make a cave shaped like a cone, with a door on one side with steps, and double doors to keep out the cold.

In the selection of varieties of apples for planting the safest rule that can be given is to plant those varieties that are known to succeed in the locality where you desire to plant, and especially on similar soils and exposures.

It is all right to experiment, and under the conditions likely to prove beneficial experimenting should be encouraged, but ordinary experiments are neither profitable nor educational, for the reason that they are not systematic and are not reported with such care and correctness as to be valuable. The experimental stations are better equipped for this work than the ordinary individuals, and have better means of disseminating the results of the experiment.

Peaches.—Peaches are grown successfully as far north as the forty-first parallel of latitude, and yet there are but few places so far north where they thrive and are anywhere certain to produce a crop. Peach trees live and some of the hardier varieties bear as far north as north central Iowa, but some years, even in latitudes much farther south, and frequently over limited areas the frost kills the buds and the trees fail to bear. Therefore, unless much harder varieties are produced and more favorable conditions exist, there will be a demand for fruit, and those who live farther south will find a market for their peaches.

Continued next week.

THE HOME

Some Cold Weather Dishes.

By Mrs. Hill.

Corn Chowder. Some night when it is cold and stormy just give the men folks who have been out in the cold all day a good hot corn chowder for supper.

Cut a 1½ inch cube of fat salt pork in small pieces and dry out the fat; add a sliced onion and cook five minutes stirring often to prevent burning. Strain the fat into a stewpan, and add 1 quart of thinly sliced potatoes and 1 pt. of boiling water. Cook until potatoes are soft then add 1 can of corn and 2 pts. of scalded milk, and heat to the boiling point. Season to taste with salt and pepper, add 3 tablespoonfuls of butter and some split crackers. Serve hot.

Salmon Soup. Scald 1 quart of milk with a slice of onion for 10 minutes. Remove the onion, and thicken milk with 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and 4 tablespoonfuls of flour cooked together. Season with salt and pepper, then add ½ can of finely chopped salmon. Let boil up well and serve hot with toasted crackers or bread.

Vegetable Soup. ½ cup carrot, ½ cup turnip, ½ cup cabbage, 1½ cup potatoes, ½ onion, 1 quart water, 5 tablespoonfuls butter, salt, pepper, and a little red pepper. Wash, pare, and finely mince all vegetables before measuring. Mix all vegetables except potatoes and cook 10 minutes in 4 tablespoonfuls butter, stirring constantly. Add potatoes, cover, and cook 2 minutes. Add water and simmer slowly for 1 hour. Add remaining butter, season with salt and pepper, beat well, and serve hot.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

The 10th of February, Major Glenn, United States Paymaster, gladdened the eyes of the veterans by unloading at Captain Wright's quarters his heavy money chest. They were all paid up to the 31st of December, 1863, and received their first installment of bounty, \$200 each. In a few days after Major Johnson paid off the non-veterans up to the same time. Now the veteran boys were ready, willing and impatiently waiting to be furloughed and they expected to start soon. Said they to each other: "Old Grandpa Thomas knows what he's about. He intends for us to go home while we've plenty of money." But these calculations and fond expectations were for the present doomed to disappointment, for on the night of the 22d we received orders to march at daylight, the 23d, with only two wagons, one for rations, and one for spades and picks, and only perfectly able-bodied men to march. Those unable for severe duty to remain in command of a commissioned officer. This order, the boys said, certainly meant business, if not more unpleasantness with the Johnson boys. Some of the men that did not re-enlist, who did not expect to be furloughed joked at the veterans' mounting saying: "That's the kind of furloughs old grandpa Thomas gives you—a cartridge box with sixty rounds of fresh cartridges." The veterans would reply: "Yes, you'll laugh on the other side of your mouths when we board the cars for home; it's all right, we will hide our time." Colonel Walters ordered that Captain Wright be left in charge of the camps and convalescents of the Eighth and Thirty-first Illinois.

On the morning of the 23d, the officers and men, especially the veterans, left their money with me, each man's bounty and pay being enveloped with name endorsed thereon, many of them remarking that they desired that their money should find its way home to their wives or friends if they never did. Captain Benson, in command of the Eighth, joined our old brigade at Blue Springs, and marched with the division on a reconnaissance against the enemy, near Dalton.

The 25th and 26th, skirmished with the enemy at Buzzard Roost. At times the firing was fierce. The Eighth displayed the damnable courage for which Kentucky's sons are noted. Five of the Eighth were slightly wounded.

On the night of the 26th, General Thomas ordered many fires to be made, having the men light long strings of fuses, by throwing two panels together, and making much noise, as if receiving reinforcements. This caused the enemy to fall back. Then, at the hour of midnight, our forces silently marched back, arriving at Blue Springs, six miles from Cleveland on the 28th of February, when the writer, with the convalescents and the baggage wagons, joined the battalion. The same day, Captain Wilson, Quartermaster Kindred, Adjutant Park and the six furloughed men returned to the command. We remained one day at Blue Springs, trying to keep dry in our old leaky tents.

The first day of March Captain Wilson resumed command, and at the same time we received orders from General Thomas to march immediately to the city of Chattanooga. We loaded up our camp and garrison equipment, in a heavy rain, and had a slippery, muddy, wet day's march. Arrived at Tyner's Station late in the evening, and were prospecting for a place to bivouack for the night. There being a freight train about to start for the city, Captain Wilson conceived

the idea of giving us a free ride of two hours, and a cold one it was, too, for as night came on the rain ceased, the wind changed to the northwest, and blew cold and fierce. Our garments being thoroughly soaked, made our situations on top of the boxes very unpleasant. On arriving at the depot, Captain Wilson and myself, after considerable difficulty, found General Steadman commanding the post, and reported. The general in person conducted us to a small eminence, near to and west of Fort Wood, and informed us that here we could pitch our camp, that here was a dilemma—we had nothing to pitch, not even rations to pitch into our gnawing stomachs. Our wagons, containing all our equipment and rations were ten miles in the rear. The wind increasing in power and cold, our clothing soon froze stiff, and thus, hungry and cold we wore out the night hovering over some small, smoky, green wood fires. By much exertion, even more than a ten miles' march, we jumped, danced and burnt our shins alternately; but as everything earthly has an end, so at last the king of day came smiling up over Mission Ridge. Some of us officers, feeling the urgent demands of these "inner men," hastened into the city on the hunt for some breakfast. The Central Hotel being the only house open (a place well and long remembered, and noted only for high prices and poor fare), we made energetic efforts to get on the outside of one dollar's worth of grub. As soon as our wagons arrived we put the men to hauling the old bricks and boards from the numerous deserted camps, and the remembrance of our bitter experience of the previous night stimulated us to a lively diligence in preparing quarters. Here we felt sure we would build our last chimney, having enjoyed the luxury of seven different winter quarters since October. The men built small board houses, using the shelter tents as covering, each with a neat brick chimney, all built up in regulation style. In a few days the camp of the Eighth attained a neat and comfortable appearance.

Students' Journal

Containing Breezy Notes of Coming Events and Past Trials and Triumphs of Berea Students

The Senior Eighth Grade I. will give a special Lincoln and Washington program which will take the turn of a contest between the two men, Lincoln and Washington, the A. Rhetorical section taking the character of Lincoln and the B. Rhetorical section taking the character of Washington. The exercises will begin at 10:30, and visitors will be welcome. Friday, February 22.

PROGRAM.

Song.....A. and B. Sections
Composition...The Boyhood of Washington.....Clarke Wilson
Composition....The Boyhood of Lincoln.....Matthew Fields
Song.....By the School
Lincoln as President.....Archie Bradshaw
Washington as President....Walter Ellis

Song.....By the School
Recitation...Lincoln...Marie McCloud
Recitation...Washington...Anna Reese
Debate—Resolved, That Washington was a greater man than Lincoln.
Affirmative—John Planery, Lemuel Parsons. Negative—Clyde Mehaffey, Tolbot Holliday.
Closing Song

Comparison of Life.

"Life is like getting a telephone number from the information bureau," said the woman. "When you have waited and waited till you are so tired you don't know what to do and don't care much whether you get it or not, they call you up and give it to you."

GREAT ENTERPRISE

Exposition Work Progressing
Famously in Louisville.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM ON ALL SIDES

Louisville Business Men Do Work of the Greater Louisville Exposition Which Opens March 18 For Two Weeks—Movement One of Interest to the Whole State.

Filled with exhibits representing many varied lines of manufacturing industry, the Greater Louisville Exposition will open in the vast Armory of the First Kentucky Regiment in Louisville, on March 18. The plans of the Exposition Company have matured rapidly since November 21, when the enterprise was officially launched and when the organization of the exposition forces was begun.

With no idea of profit, but with the purpose of showing to all sections of this great state what its metropolis can do and is doing, the members of the Louisville Commercial Club went into the exposition work, and the people of this and all other sections of Kentucky, as well as in the South and Southeast, will find there much of pleasure and of profit. The awakening of Louisville has been evident to all lovers of Kentucky, and now Lou-



A. T. MACDONALD,
President of the Greater Louisville Exposition Company, Who First Proposed the Exposition Plan.

Louisville is making ready to entertain all Kentucky in particular and all other people in general, besides at the same time showing what she has accomplished.

Louisville occupies the first place in many lines of manufacturing industry, besides being very near the top in very many others. From all these lines, there came at the call of the Exposition Company hundreds of exposition workers who gave of their time, their thought and their labor to filling the vast building with the elaborate exhibits which will be seen there from March 18 to 30.

Foremost among the many industries in Louisville stands the tanning trade, with its allied lines. There are thirteen immense tanneries in Louisville, and these furnish leather to scores of manufacturing plants requiring leather as raw material. Those in Louisville who know have declared that Louisville leather represented in the Greater Louisville Exposition will furnish deep surprise for exposition visitors.

In the manufacture of agricultural implements and farm wagons, Louisville takes second place to no city. Three magnificent plants turn out a wonderful array of labor-saving devices for the planter, while, an immense wagon factory, the largest in the world, ships its products not only north, south, east and west throughout this broad land, but to other countries as well.

Millions of yards of cloth in varied textures are cut yearly by the clothing factories in Louisville. Within the past decade Louisville has taken a recognized position as one of the principal centers in the manufacture of clothing. There is no city in the Union where Louisville-made garments are not worn.

In the manufacture of food products, no less than in the other necessities of life, Louisville stands out as a pre-eminent center.

The Greater Louisville Exposition Company has invited the people of Kentucky to go to the exposition, and the railroads serving those people have established a rate of one fare for the round trip during the exposition period. The Lee Line Company and Louisville & Evansville Packet Company have made a rate of a fare and a third, including meals and state-room for the same period, while the Louisville & Cincinnati Packet Company has announced that the rate will be one fare for the exposition period, exclusive of meals and state-room, and the Exposition Company offers, besides the interest in the exposition, two daily concerts by the famous band of the Neapolitan bandmaster, Creators, and other excellent features, for the low admission rate of twenty-five cents.

Imitations of the Greater Louisville Exposition are still strongly in evidence. In all likelihood Kansas City will follow Louisville's lead next year, according to the latest advice from the city on the Kaw.

When the Silhouette Was Popular

A Sketch of Washington's Time

By WALTER J. JAMES

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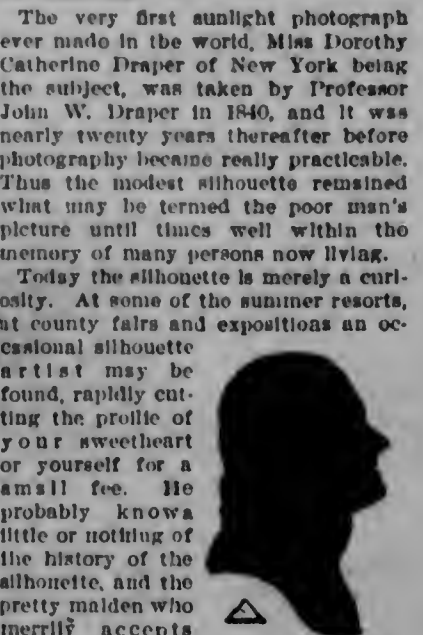
IN Washington's day there was no such art as photography to preserve the likenesses of the great and the humble. But for the painters of portraits in oil the features of the Father of His Country and of the other important figures of his time would have been lost to posterity. There existed, however, one poor makeshift or substitute for the photograph. That was the silhouette. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Thomas Paine and other illustrious builders of the republic are preserved to us in silhouette, and, even though there had been no painters to portray their likenesses, these simple makeshifts would have given us a fairly adequate representation of their profiles.

The silhouette itself is scarcely older than the American republic. It originated in 1757. Etienne de Silhouette, a Parisian banker, was responsible for both the name and the thing. Personally, however, he had nothing to do with it. The good monsieur was made minister of finance for the French monarchy in 1757. Finances were in a very bad condition. Foolish war and incompetent ministers, not to speak of inordinate extravagances throughout the king's court, had reduced France to a pitiable state. Banker Silhouette was called to the financial ministry in the hope of solving the problem of extricating France from her poverty. He was wise and prudent. He believed in saving rather than in extravagance. He urged economy upon all the king's courtiers, as well as upon the government officials. This was too much for the reckless, plunging aristocracy. The high fliers of French society laughed loud and long, and they determined to carry out M. de Silhouette's advice by a resort to burlesque. Accordingly they economized by wearing coats without folds or ruffles, using snuff-boxes made of plain wood and wearing hats without rosettes. Those who had been patronizing portrait painters turned to the "shadow picture" in sheer ridicule. The shadow picture was the profile cast by the subject on a wall by a certain arrangement of the lamp. The tracing of this shadow outline and its cutting out in black paper and pasting over white paper resulted in a profile likeness. Later some "artists" grew so proficient that they could cut profiles without the aid of the shadow tracing, making them life size or in miniature at will. These pictures were called silhouettes, being "a la Silhouette" because they represented strict economy.

A hundred years ago and more the silhouette was exceedingly popular. Scarcely anybody was too poor to pay a strolling artist for cutting a silhouette. Much less than a hundred years ago the silhouette was still popular. There was no family album then. It was too early even sixty years ago for the family album, which now we are disposed to look upon as old fashioned.

The very first sunlight photograph ever made in the world, Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper of New York being the subject, was taken by Professor John W. Draper in 1840, and it was nearly twenty years thereafter before photography became really practicable. Thus the modest silhouette remained what may be termed the poor man's picture until times well within the memory of many persons now living.

Today the silhouette is merely a curiosity. At some of the summer resorts, at county fairs and expositions an occasional silhouette artist may be found, rapidly cutting the profile of your sweetheart or yourself for a small fee. He probably knows little or nothing of the history of the silhouette, and the pretty maiden who merrily accepts and treasures her profile in black on a white ground as a "souvenir" of the occasion is unaware that such great men as Washington and Jefferson actually "sat" seriously for their silhouettes generations before the amateur photographer infested the earth, with his propensity for taking snapshots of everything, from a pug pup to a president.



WASHINGTON.

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FROM ALL OVER THE STATE

HARD LABOR FOR WELCH,

The Wealthy Merchant, Who Shot a Travelling Salesman.

Richmond, Ky.—The jury in the case of Samuel Welch, a wealthy Berea merchant, charged with the attempted murder of P. D. McBride, of Louisville, a travelling salesman for the New York Silk Co., brought in the following verdict:

"We find Samuel T. Welch guilty of shooting P. D. McBride in sudden heat and passion, and fix as his punishment a fine of \$500 and 12 months in the county jail at hard labor. If the fine and costs are not paid or repaid, that also is to be worked out."

The shooting of McBride by Welch took place on the night of October 7 last, at the home of Mrs. Jennie Flah, in Berea. McBride had gone there to call upon Mrs. Flah. Later she left the house, leaving McBride with her daughter. After Mrs. Flah had gone, McBride telephoned a friend to come to the home, which he did. In the meantime Mrs. Flah and Welch had met. After a long walk she returned with Welch. Mrs. Flah entered the house, Welch stopping in the yard when McBride and his friend left, they ran into Welch standing close to the side of the house with a revolver in his hand. Just as the two men were opposite him, Welch began to shoot.

Mrs. Flah, who was expected to be the star witness for the defense, did not take the stand. Welch, when placed on the stand, denounced newspapers and newspaper men.

OFF TO CALIFORNIA

On Hunt For Persons Who Cashed Investment Company's Coupons.

Lexington, Ky.—James C. Rogers, receiver American Bond Reserve Co. and Southern Mutual Investment Co., this city, left for Los Angeles, Cal., via New Orleans, to locate people who collected money by coupons of companies which went into liquidation two years ago. By suits recently filed 2,000 people in various parts of the United States are shown to have collected money from companies and Receiver Rogers has a legal decision that they can be forced to turn the money back to the receiver and share alike with people who lost all. More than \$2,000,000 are involved. Mr. Rogers just returned from Chicago, where he had been on the same errand.

AT BEATTYVILLE

On March 4 Smith, Abern and French Will Have Their Trials.

Lexington, Ky.—Special Judge J. L. Dreese, of Henderson, who was appointed by Gov. Beckham to try John Smith, John Abern and Attorney Paul French on the charge of participation in the assassination of J. H. Starnum at Jackson, has filed March 4 for the trials at Beattyville, Ky. The men were indicted in Beattyville county but secured a change of venue to Lee county. Attorney B. S. Joubert, of Winchester, who is assisting in the prosecution, has been notified. The men were tried together at Beattyville last summer, and the result was a hung jury. They will ask for separate trials.

Tobacco Grower Sued.

Mayaville, Ky.—Charles Ingram, of Cleveola, this county, who, it is claimed, signed over his tobacco to the American Society of Equity and was bound by contract in the matter of disposal, but sold his crop to other parties, has been sued by the society for damages. This is the first case in the burley district for a violation of obligation to the society. An identical case was tried by a Western Kentucky judge in the dark tobacco district, who decided that the purchaser should have been enjoined from buying the crop.

Not Necessary On Turf.

Lexington.—John E. Madden, of Hainburg place, says that the measure just passed by the authorities of Tennessee against betting on race tracks is taken too seriously, and thinks it will prove a blessing in disguise, book-making not being necessary to render race meetings successful in that or any other state and that possibly the lawmakers in this instance, while apparently enemies to the turf, may in the end prove to be its best friends.

Third Wreck Within Three Days.

London, Ky.—The third wreck within the last three days occurred on the L. & N. railway in this part of the state, at Horse Branch, two miles north of Corbin, when a long and heavily laden train of freight cars was wrecked while running at full speed by the breaking of a flange.

Lumber Dealers Meet.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Retail Lumber Dealers' association was convened at the Louisville hotel by President I. N. Combs, of Lexington, in annual session. One hundred members were in attendance. E. S. Hall, of Mansfield, O., delivered an address on "Mutual Insurance."

Explained the Crime of Murder.

Eddyville, Ky.—Ben Huffaker, the negro who two years ago killed B. Shirley, colored, with a knife in the Eddyville branch penitentiary, was hanged within the prison enclosure by Sheriff Sam Cash. Huffaker was a life prisoner for murder.

Thousands in Taxes.

Jackson, Ky.—H. L. Hardesty, of Lexington, auditor's agent, has filed suit in the county court here against seven of the largest corporations in this section for five years' back taxes.

KEG OF POWDER

In His Hands Ready To Be Thrown Into the Furnace.

Paducah, Ky.—Nothing short of Providence stayed the hand of Fireman Grace Cantrill and saved the lives of himself and Engineer Philip Drennen and probably prevented a bad passenger wreck. Passenger train No. 205, from Evansville to Nashville, Engineer Philip Drennen and Fireman Grace Cantrill, stopped at the Sullivan coal mines, between Henderson and Princeton, and coaled. Cantrill fired the engine at intervals and suddenly what he thought to be a large lump rolled down. He grabbed it in his hands to hurl it into the furnace. Its center of gravity seemed to shift and Cantrill hesitated. It proved to be a battered tin can filled with giant powder, such as is used in blasting coal mines.

Some one desiring to steal powder had taken the battered tin keg, filled it with giant powder and deposited it in the coal bin, intending to take it out at night. Unfortunately the train coaled before it was removed and the long thus accidentally found its way into the engine's coal supply.

HUMAN TORCH

Succumba and His Widow Is Charged With Murder.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Barbara Boss, of Jeffersonton, this county, was arrested on the charge of murder, her husband, Frederick Boss, having died of burns she caused by throwing gasoline upon him and lighting it. Mrs. Boss, aged 63 years, was out on bond, charged with malicious assault with intent to kill.

Boss died in terrible agony. The burns covered his head and shoulders. He had attacked his wife when he was intoxicated, she says. In self-defense her act was committed, she asserts.

They were the parents of several prominent Louisville persons, who had just effected a reconciliation between them. Dr. Edward Boss, a son, sought for many hours to save his father's life.

YOUNGEST WHITE GIRL

Indicted in Fayette County By a Grand Jury in Georgia Roth.

Lexington, Ky.—By finding one bill against Georgia Roth, aged 11 years, the Fayette county grand jury indicted on the charge of grand larceny the youngest white girl ever indicted in this county, and in all probability in the state. The child is accused of taking from the office of Dr. W. S. Montgomery a pocketbook containing a large sum of money. She was placed in the custody of the juvenile court, and it was the desire of County Judge H. A. Hullock that she be sent to the reform school, but on the protest of her mother, the case was reported to the grand jury and the indictment found.

Proposed New Road.

Hickman.—Articles of incorporation of the Paducah Southern Association Gauge railroad, from Paducah to Hickman, have been filed in McCracken county. This line is between Paducah and Hickman, Ky., but the same people have secured rights of way through Brookport, Metropolis, Golconda, Jopka and Southern and Western Illinois towns to East St. Louis. The Paducah Southern is capitalized at \$50,000, but \$2,000,000 of the bonds have been floated in New York. The company will handle both freight and passengers. D. A. Archer is the promoter, and local people interested are B. H. Scott, H. H. Loving, Ben Weille and Attorney W. A. Martin, of Paducah, and George Rush, of Brookport, Ill.

Four Sites Are Offered.

Louisville, Ky.—The members of the site committee of the Kentucky state fair, consisting of Hubert Vreeland, Guthrie Wilson and Lawrence Jones, decided in submittal to the state board of agriculture, forestry and immigration, which will have charge of the selection of a location for the permanent grounds, four available pieces of property.

The tracts offered are the Bobanown tract of 110 acres, \$50,000; the Tyler property, 100 acres, \$50,000; the Cheena property, 127 acres, \$63,500, and 135 acres in the Arbogast subdivision, \$135,000.

After Back Taxes.

Lexington, Ky.—R. J. O'Mahoney, of this city, representing D. L. Hardesty, state revenue agent at large, filed suits in Clark county to recover back taxes on \$400,000 worth of alleged unassessed property. Among those firms made defendants in the suit were Kentucky River Boom Co., Burt & Drabb Lumber Co., Hagan Gas Engine and Manufacturing Co. and the Winchester Lumber and Manufacturing Co.

Died From Burns.

Sergeant, Ky.—"Aunt" Annie Wright, 96, oldest woman in this county, fell into an old-fashioned fireplace and was unable to aid herself. Her screams attracted other members of the family, but too late, as she died of her burns a few hours later.

Stab May Be Fatal.

Louisville, Ky.—William Huechel, of Buechel's Station, is in a critical condition at the city hospital, due to a stab wound in the abdomen, inflicted by W. G. McMullin, of New Albany, Ind. McMullin was released on bond.

AN INVESTIGATION AND INQUIRY

BEING MADE BY CITY OFFICIALS AS TO CAUSE OF WRECK.

Twenty Dead, Two Fatally Hurt and 145 Others More or Less Seriously Injured.

New York, Feb. 13.—Twenty dead, two fatally hurt and 145 others more or less seriously injured in the result of the wreck of the electric express train of the New York Central railroad, at 205th street and Webster avenue. Of the large number of the injured 50 are, according to hospital and police reports, seriously hurt and the death list may be increased within the next 24 hours. Most of the others are suffering from lacerations on shock, and will recover.

This was a day of investigation and inquiry by representatives of the district attorney's office, the coroner, and the police. When daybreak came the police lists of dead had increased to 18, an hour afterward two more deaths were reported and it is believed two additional will be made to the list.

The cause of the wreck is still a matter of speculation.

All night Inspector Flood, of the police department, Coroner Schwannock and Assistant District Attorney Smyth, together with other members of the district attorney's force, looked over the scene and sought to determine the cause of the derailment of the train. The result of their investigation may become known when the inquest is held.

The wreckage was completely cleared away. All four of the tracks of the New York Central through the rocky cut where the train left the rails and several of the cars went to pieces, had been repaired. The track on which the train was running had been restored, the third rail replaced and traffic resumed practically under normal conditions.

At the Webster avenue police station lay eleven mangled bodies, three of them identified. One was so badly crushed that identification seemed impossible except through the clothing. All day a stream of people passed through this temporary morgue, many leaving in tears after having found some friend or relative in the gruesome row. The line of persons seeking to identify the remaining bodies continued.

WOMAN CHOKED TO DEATH.

Weeping Infant Has Its Arms About Mother's Neck.

New York, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Thomas Flynn, wife of a watchman, was strangled and beaten to death in their tenement house.

A policeman summoned by neighbors, who had heard quarreling, found the body stretched across a bed. The woman's husband was covered with blood. By the body lay a weeping infant, its arms clasped about the mother's neck.

The husband was found in an adjoining room and arrested. To the police he said that, returning from work, he discovered Charles Hayes, formerly a boarder in the family, at his home. They quarreled and came to blows. Later he went to sleep and knew nothing of what happened in the house until he was awakened by the officers.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION

Threatened the Destruction of Several City Blocks in Allegheny.

Pittsburg, Feb. 13.—A fire which threatened the destruction of several city blocks in Allegheny, destroyed five business buildings, and three dwelling houses, causing an estimated loss of \$200,000.

The fire originated from an explosion in the basement of Kenyon's dry goods store and meeting hall, a five-story structure, and quickly spread to the other buildings.

What caused the explosion is not known. The Cornelius Express Co. buildings, Strasberger & Joseph's dry goods store and Randolph's furniture store were burned to the ground.

The flames then communicated to three dwelling houses adjacent to the Cornelius building, completely gutting them. At midnight the fireman had the fire under control.

Will Await Action of Congress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Mayor Schmitz and the members of the San Francisco delegation will not return to California until the house of representatives takes action on the immigration bill. The bill will be taken up in the house and no serious opposition to its immediate passage is anticipated by the republican leaders.

Found Dead On Railroad Track.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—James Bratton, a conductor on the Big Four, while crossing Sixth street and Mill creek, found the body of a man lying near the tracks. The head was crushed and both legs were cut off at the knees. At the morgue nothing was found on the body to identify it.

Being Smuggled In.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 13.—Japanese immigrants are filling up Ciudad Juarez, the Mexican city opposite El Paso, seeking admission into the United States. Many of them are penniless and are denied admission, but are being smuggled in.

Body Found in a Lagoon.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—The body of Mary Foley, an 18-year-old girl, who disappeared nearly four months ago, was found in a lagoon in a South Side park. Marks upon the throat lead the police to believe she was murdered.

CITIZEN PREMIUM LIST!

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PROMPT RENEWALS.

For New Subscriptions to The Citizen at \$1.00 per Year.

- "The Trapper," the famous 75 cent pocket knife with two strong blades of razor steel, will be mailed free to new subscribers sending \$1.00 or The Citizen for one year.
- "Good Sewing Lessons," with blades 12 inches in length will be sent postpaid to anyone sending \$1.00 for a year's subscription to The Citizen.
- Any one of the following Novelties, such as are sold by mail order houses at from 75 cents to \$1.50, will be sent postpaid for \$1.00 for a new subscription to The Citizen for one year. (Write for illustrated list of these premiums.)
- No. 100. Ladies' or misses' good quality plated collarette, 12 inches long, 1 1/2 inch wide. Comes in gilt only.
- No. 101. Best quality gold plated lady or gently pins neatly engraved, made in one piece. Comes three on a card.
- No. 102. Ladies' and misses' agate bead neck chain and agate locket to match. Comes in turquoise blue or pearl.
- No. 103. Ladies' watch chain; slide set with imitation turquoise and pearls.
- No. 104. Set of two gold filled cuff pins, lustrous in turquoise and two pearl colored stones. Card of two.
- No. 105. Ladies' or misses' beautiful triple necklace of pearl colored beads.
- No. 106. Ladies' or misses' necklace of black graduated beads. Comes in black only.
- No. 107. Ladies' or misses' head necklace. Good clasp. Length 14 inches. Can be ordered in turquoise blue, pink or white.
- No. 108. Similar style to 107, but of gold colored beads. Exceptionally pretty.
- No. 109. Graduated pressed glass bead necklace. Comes in red, white, amber, green or light blue.
- No. 110. Necktie like No. 109 only made of pressed jet, black only, beads only one size.
- No. 111. Very handsome ladies' or misses' gold plated neck chain, 14 inch fancy locket, set with brilliant.
- No. 112. Ladies' or misses' gold plated neck chain, set with seven graduated colored glass pendants. Pendants come in assorted colored houses.
- No. 113. Ladies' or misses' gold plated necklace with one-inch heart locket, finished around sides. Set with brilliant.
- No. 114. Ladies' or misses' pretty gold plated brooch, set with Konasa brilliant.
- No. 115. Ladies' gold plated brooch, set with brilliant and ten emerald colored stones. While center stone with emerald or ruby color.
- No. 116. Gold plated cross pendant, set with hillariants and ruby in center.
- No. 117. Gold plated necklace, 21 inches long, finished with gilt cross 2 1/2 inches high.
- No. 118. Imported sea shell and bend combination necklace, length 15 inches. Good clasp. Pearl color only. Comes with one and two strands.
- No. 119. Guard chain, made of same material as No. 118. 55 inches long.
- No. 120. Misses' gold plated necklace, five heart pendants. Just the thing for the little ones.
- No. 121. Nobly neck pin and shirtwaist set combined. Neck pin 15 inches long; shirtwaist set 17 inches, gold color only. Set in of four pieces.
- No. 122. White pearl shirtwaist set with prettiest design, three pieces to the set.
- No. 123. Ladies' chainlike pin to hang your watch on. Good quality enamel and gilt. Comes in navy, green, pink or red combinations.
- No. 124. Set of three white heart-shaped shirtwaist pins.
- No. 125. Infants' 14 karat gold plated neck chain, trace links, 35 inch, heart pendant.
- No. 126. Ladies' rich fancy gold filled bracelet.
- No. 127. Ladies' or misses' bracelet, set with pearl colored beads. Pearl or turquoise blue.
- No. 128. Harvest moon brooch, set with brilliant bright gilt finish, very elaborate, length 2 1/2 inches.
- No. 129. Ladies' richly chased gold plated ring, set with three opals and four small imitation turquoise. Sizes 5 to 9.
- No. 130. Ladies' gold filled ring, set with single imitation pearl. Sizes 5 to 9.
- No. 131. Ladies' gold filled ring. Exceptionally pretty opal setting. Sizes 5 to 10.

For Renewal of Old Subscriptions Within One Month of Expiration of Time Paid For.

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This is a pretty, well bound book of 400 pages, containing the New Testament (authorized version) 125 of the best known and finest gospel hymns, and fifteen secular songs for home, school and patriotic occasions, and over thirty scripture selections especially good for concert or responsive readings in house or church. This is a very popular book, and it would be well if all our mountain churches and Sunday schools could be supplied with copies of it. If sent to any one of our subscribers, paying \$1.00 in advance for The Citizen.

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A splendid book of 558 pages by Rev. Wm. E. Barton, D. D., entitled

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being a life of Christ illustrated with 100 photographs of Holy Land scenes, and 250 photographs of famous paintings. Makes the life of Jesus seem real. Fine dark blue cloth binding, stamped in Gold. The price of this book is \$2.50, and of The Citizen \$1.00 per year. We will give The Citizen for one year and this book, to new subscribers, for \$1.50, or to old subscribers paying for a year in advance for \$1.00. Postage 30 cents extra. This offer for a limited time only.



Combination Offer.

The Citizen for a whole year, and a popular \$1.50 col., "The Mountain People of Kentucky," for \$1.50.

Through special arrangements with the publisher of this book, a large second edition has been printed, and the subscribers of The Citizen are to have the advantage of the great saving on this lot of books. Call or write today and get both book and paper for the price of the book.

"The Mountain People of Kentucky" was written by a mountain man for the mountain people, and should be in the hands of every Kentuckian, and all who are interested in Kentucky.

This offer applies to new subscribers. Renewals pay ten cents extra. Call or address THE CITIZEN, BEREA, KY.

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No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

GARRARD COUNTY.

CANTERSVILLE.

Feb. 12.—We are having some bright sunny days now, after so much snow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Carter are going to Louisville in a few days to spend a week or two.—Zack Hester, of Manse, has the inflammatory rheumatism.—Mrs. Tellie Green, of near Point Level, visited Mrs. Mary Clark last Friday.—Miss Pearl Boan is visiting her aunt, Rhoda Wylie, this week.—Joe Wylie has gone to Oklahoma on account of his health. He writes that he is improving very rapidly since he has been there.—R. C. Boan has a fine bunch of fifty-five lambs which are doing finely.—Farmers are having a fine time now eating and sleeping and feeding cattle and hogs and sheep, resting themselves to be ready for labor when the weather permits.—Miss Luella Arndle is visiting friends at Woodview this week. She and her mother will start in a few days for Anderson, Ind., where her father has already gone to prepare them a home.—Mrs. Tom Green visited Mrs. Mary S. Clark Tuesday.—Mrs. R. C. Boan and daughter, Miss Ada, went to Paint Lick shopping Tuesday.—Dr. Redwine, who has recently moved to this place, is proving himself a very good physician, although the health of the people is very good for this time of year.—We have had no measles as yet in this community.—Mr. Jackson, of Mote, Madison county, is making up a writing school in our vicinity.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

Feb. 18.—We are having some nice weather now.—Miss Ella E. Lake, who has been clerking for W. H. Rich, returned home last week.—Mrs. P. L. Stephens who has been sick is some better.—Messrs. Robert and Reuben Abney of Disputanta visited their cousin Miss Mattie E. McGuire Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Joel Parker of this place left here for Villa Grove, Ill., last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalton of Berea visited T. C. Viers Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. James Sexton who has been sick is some better.—Miss Myrtle M. Livierville was at Rockford Thursday eve.—J. W. Todd has moved his shingle mill on to the top of Scaffold Cane hill.—Mrs. Nance Rich has been very sick but is better.—Miss Joeie Allen of Disputanta is visiting her niece, Mrs. P. L. Stephens, this week.—B. E. Martin visited J. T. Stephens Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Nellie Grant visited B. L. Rich Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Benish Viers, who has been sick, is some better.—Casper Martin visited his sister, Mrs. Bet Ogg, of Berea, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Rettie McCollum visited Recie Todd Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Holt visited W. H. Stephens Sunday.

WABD.

Feb. 13.—G. G. Sowder of North Salem, Ind., who has been with us for the past month, playing his graphophone for us, has now gone home. He says, however, he will be back Christmas.—Hurrah for our boys who have poor old sage fields. They have gone to cleaning out the old fence rows, and putting up wire fences. They say they believe the old land is worth fencing yet.—Miss Susie Hurley, who has been living with her uncle and aunt, Reuben and Mary Hurley, says she is going to go to her early home in Jackson county soon.—Tom Sowder, who is about fourteen years old, has had a very bad attack of white swelling, but we are glad to say he is able to be out again.—A negro by the name of Johnson, who had been out of the penitentiary but a short time is said to have passed thru this county recently, breaking into houses and storehouses, taking clothing and money. He was captured near Leroy Postoffice on Buck Creek and was taken to Mr. Vernon Jaff to await trial.—Farmers have been busy in for the past two weeks on account of the cold weather and snow, but now the sun has come out again, and the spring birds are singing their sweet songs, so boys, let's lay off our old coats, roll up our sleeves and go to work.

LEVEL GREEN.

Feb. 17.—The farmers have taken advantage of the fine weather during the past week.—J. M. Craig drove a nice bunch of cattle to the Stanford market last Monday.—O. J. Mulline is buying all the loose hogs of our neighborhood, paying the highest market price. J. M. Craig bought of P. Q. Griffin a lot of corn for \$2.50 per barrel.—The members of the Baptist Church at Poplar Grove had a called meeting Saturday for the purpose of attending to some important business.—De Ramsey and family of Maretsburg visited the family of W. G. Cummins Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. J.

JACKSON COUNTY.

GRAY HAWK.

Feb. 15.—Wm. Hays has about recovered from a severe attack of fever.—J. B. Bingham has bought property of N. V. Neely.—C. F. Robertson has left for Hamilton, O., to work in the Champion Paper Mills.—J. M. Judd & Bro. have returned from East Burnside with goods.—J. F. Hays is logging for Hunter Hays & Son this week.—J. F. Tineher has completed the new school house at Gray Hawk.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith have a little daughter.—W. R. Engle has gone to town on business. W. R. is a hustler in business matters.—Butler Metcalf is clearing new ground for C. F. Robertson this week.—G. W. Tineher and wife are visiting relatives in Wilson town, Owsley county, this week.—Several girls and boys of Gray Hawk are attending school at McKee this winter.—H. H. Rice of Clay county made a visit to relatives at Gray Hawk Saturday and Sunday.—J. F. Hays & Stidham are still in the tie business.—W. R. Hillard has gone to Hamilton, O., for his old job on the traction car.

MIDDLE FORK.

Feb. 15.—Robert Tussey has gone into the farming business.—Wesley Angel made a business trip to East Bernstadt Thursday.—Mr. Does Wilson, who made a business trip to Tennessee, returned to his home Saturday.—Misses Della and Minnie Angel entertained quite a number of young folks Sunday.—Mrs. Sarah Wilson, who has been on the sick list for some time, we are glad to say is up again.—Mrs. Letta Tussey visited her son, Joe, of Indian Creek Wednesday.—Elijah Angel's house caught fire the other night and burned a hole large enough for the stone to fall thru before Lige awoke.—Robert and Bennie Tussey of this place visited their brother, Isaac, Saturday.—Mr. Bud Cockrell made a business trip to Middle Fork Monday.—Miss Dena Cole is on the sick list.—Cap Wilson purchased a fine mule from James Mathers for \$125.

MURLEY.

Feb. 15.—Mrs. W. M. Hurley, Jr. and Mrs. W. M. Hurley, Sr. visited Mrs. W. M. Gabbard, Jr. Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Gabbard, Sr. entertained quite a number of friends and relatives Sunday last.—Jacob Gabbard, Sr. sold W. M. Baker of near McKee a yoke of steer last week for seventy dollars.—Ben Gabbard killed thirteen partridges the other day at one shot.—Joseph Brower of Poplar Lick visited his brother-in-law, Milton Johnson of this place Monday night.—T. L. Marris and little son, who were thought to have pneumonia, are now much better.—Mr. Nathan Gabbard made a business trip to Middle Fork Saturday.—We are having some very rough weather.—John Marris had a big barn raising Tuesday.—Mr. Dave Gabbard killed twenty-one rabbits and three squirrels during the big snow last week.—Maggie, Nannie, Emma and Grace Sparks of Sand Lick, visited their cousin, Siltha Angel of this place Saturday last, and enjoyed a candy party at John Roberts' on Hooton Creek Saturday night. John called it a candy "chawlin".—Miss N. V. Gabbard was the guest of Miss T. Angel Sunday night.—Mrs. W. M. McCollum visited at Jacob H. Gabbard's Tuesday.—John Lake of this place is over on Horse Lick building his house this week.

FOXTOWN.

Feb. 14.—We have had some very cold weather during the past week.—Every one was sorry to hear of the death of Mr. William Gay.—The bereaved family have our entire sympathy.—Peter Gabbard has bought a large sawmill and has contracted to saw forty thousand ties for Deas & Co.—Isaac Baker and son are moving to Panola this week.—Penn Taylor, who was found guilty of selling liquor in this county and was fined \$1,100 at the last term of court has made his escape and seems to have disappeared entirely.—N. J. Coyle is doing a profitable business at Foxtown.—Poly Fox, wife of S. H. Fox is on the sick list.—K. H. Bayley is in the sawlogging business this year. K. H. is a hustler.—Eli Gabbard, who was injured last summer by the explosion of a sawmill is improving slowly.—C. L. Fowler and Virgil Orr have purchased the old Davidson stand on the south fork and are going to do business there.

EVERGREEN.

Feb. 19.—J. W. Jones and wife have returned from a lengthy visit to Clover Bottom.—Old Aunt Beets Randon, whose maiden name was Beets Williams, is very poorly with La Grippe.—Louise Griffin has planted her peas and onions.—Arsha Bundy, while rutting his corn, fell and hurt his hip very badly.—Old Aunt Jane Witt lost her finest milk cow Saturday.—Mr. Jobe Lake and family visited Dick Seaborn Saturday night.—Miss Laurena Jones is visiting friends at Gray Hawk this week.—Mr. Thos. M. Lake went to McKee Saturday on business.—Frank Rose, stepfather of little Berry Rose has a fine cow for sale.—Miss Oussie Brock gave the young

folks a social Saturday night.—Last Saturday in Squire Hammond's court there were three sent to jail, John Martin, Nancy Ann Martin and Jane Hubbard. Each was sentenced for thirty days for their offences.—Squire Drew traded a farm near Jones Durham's to John Holt for a fine horse, and got saddle, bridle and blanket to boot.—Green Lake bought a mule from Elbert Lake for \$107.50.—J. R. Oulaban traded oxen with W. H. Isaacs.—Misses Myrtle and Nora Lake visited Martha Lake Monday.—Mr. Ed M. Jones says this is too cold a climate for Texas poultry.—There will be a shooting match at J. W. Jones' the first Saturday in March, for two fat shots.

MADISON COUNTY.

BREYFUS.

Feb. 11.—The sudden change of weather is causing lots of colds and La Grippe.—Mr. J. C. Powell sold a pair of mules to Irve Owens for \$200. last week.—Mr. Lewis Sandlin and little daughter Ethel, after an extended visit with relatives here returned to their home in Oneida.—Mr. F. M. Jones was in Richmond on business Friday.—W. D. Coyle and wife visited Mrs. Coyle's parents last week.—Several from this vicinity attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday.—Mr. J. C. Powell is serving as juror at Richmond this week.—Mr. D. Golden and wife of Kingston were the guests of Mrs. Maggie Golden Thursday.—Miss Florene Baker is ill.—Mr. and Mrs. White Ogg of Hinesfield visited Mrs. Ogg's sister, Mrs. S. E. Powell Saturday night.—Mr. Harve Johnson made a business trip to Richmond Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. James Baker are the guests of Mr. Baker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Baker.—Our little town is improving. We have three merchants now. Lincoln Lamb of Needmore has moved here and is going into business.—Mrs. Dock Todd, who has been sick for some time is no better.—Mr. Will Hurd of Lexington is visiting home folks this week.—Mr. Zedie Ladin, who has been at Hamilton for some time, is home now.—Mrs. Thida Ladin is visiting at Kingston this week.—Miss Adina Jones, who has spinal disease is thought to be worse.—Mr. and Mrs. Jim Jones visited Mr. and Mrs. Horve Johnson Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baker re on the sick list.—Miss Mollie Powell visited Mrs. Addie Coyle Sunday evening.

BULUTH.

Feb. 14.—Mr. Sid Noland was in this vicinity last week buying hogs.—Mr. John Lamb sold seven head of hogs for \$64.00.—Mr. and Mrs. John Lamb have been very poorly with the grip.—Mrs. Sallie Lamb was the guest of Mrs. Fred Lakes Monday.—Ella Turner and Nora Lakes were the guests of Ella Lakes Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Hunter and daughter, Lillie, spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. William Webb Sunday.—Mrs. Fred Lakes visited her daughter, Bertie, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stivers, who have been sick with the grip for the past week are somewhat better now.—Mrs. Fannie Lear and daughters, Debbie and Lizzie were the guests of Mrs. Ed Stivers Sunday.—Mr. Sylvester Lamb's daughter, Sorlan, is quite sick.—Mrs. Martha Turner and daughter, Rita, were the guests of Mrs. Elmer Turner Friday night.—Mr. John Lakes made a business trip to Richmond Monday.—Mrs. Deasie Turner is expecting visitors Saturday night.—Misses Debby and Lizzie Lear were entertained by quite a crowd of young folks Saturday night. They report a fine time.—We are having some fine weather at the present time and nothing could please the farmers any better.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS.

Feb. 15.—Mrs. Nancy Rawlings McCreey constructed a slight cold on February 8th. She remained in a state of stupor for three days. In the meantime taking treatment from the family physician. She entertained no fear of serious sickness; neither did her husband or any of the immediate family. February 11th, at near 8 o'clock, she became seriously ill. Medical assistance was called for immediately, but she passed into the unknown beyond before the doctor reached her. She leaves a devoted husband and two sweet little girls. A host of relatives and friends mourn her loss. The remains were laid to rest in Macedonia Cemetery February 13. May all kindness and tenderness be extended to the stricken husband and family.

GARRARD COUNTY.

WALLACETON.

Feb. 16.—Mrs. Alice Clark, who has been visiting the Misses Adams of Hickory Plains has returned home, accompanied by Miss Maggie Adams.—O. E. Brockman is slowly improving from a severe attack of La Grippe.—Mrs. Amanda Baker of Big Hill, who has been visiting her son, O. E. Brockman of Wallaceton, returned home last Tuesday.—Rev. Smith filled his regular appointment at the Wallaceton Baptist Church Saturday and Sunday.—Willie Rogers moved to the E.

B. Wallace property in Wallaceton last week.—We are very sorry to hear of Old Uncle John Ralston near Paint Lick, who fell from a platform of a store in Lowell, Wednesday, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.—Dan Gabbard was the guest of G. H. Gabbard and G. E. Brockman Sunday.—Last Friday night, February 15th, Mrs. Nai Blyth of above Wallaceton was sweeping the floor with her broom turned toward the fire place, her dress caught fire and she was fatally burned, dying Friday night. Funeral services were held at her late home, Sunday at 11 o'clock. The entire community sympathized with the bereaved family.—Mrs. Nannie Soper was the guest of Mrs. David McCollum Friday of last week.

ESTILL COUNTY.

JINKS.

Feb. 16.—We are having some warm weather now and the people are getting ready for farming.—G. L. Isaacs sold a bunch of hogs for \$140.—Will Dan Richardson, who has had the fever some time, is slowly improving.—Mr. A. M. Lyttle went to Richmond Monday on business.—Miss Annie Isaacs is staying with her sister, Mrs.

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